Bombay Gazette.
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,979.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th March.	† EGYPT	7912		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
17th "	* ARCADIA	7009		
26th "	INDIA	791		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10513		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9705
23rd "	MANTUA	10888		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7538		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10520
21st "	EGYPT	7912		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6986		
25th "	DEVANHA	8202	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	GUIANA	6810		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10522
30th "	CALEDONIA	7538		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly namely on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,830	G. Ronchi	14th Mar. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,840	L. Mancini	13th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,830	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 725; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
[illegible]	7000	G. Beloto	17th Mar. 1910.
JAPEE	4,001	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
[illegible]	6,000	G. Beloto	17th May 1910.

Passage Rates: Rs. 75 to PENANG Rs. 140 to.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59 Hornby Road.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares,—Rs. 400 to Rs. 43 according to position of Cabin.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.M.*
KASARA	1,193	Thur. 17th Mar.	2 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,193 tons, on Thursday, 17th March, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoomra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 14th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

10th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rolufat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147		22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th "
CHROASSIA	6716	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April "
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd "
CASTALIA	6343	J. Hamilton	9th May "
MEXSIA	6348	A. Haig	22nd "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	999
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	Philadelphia
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910
a PRAESIDENT	3,100	Jacobsen	15th Mar.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Capa Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Mallow Street, Bombay, 27th January 1910.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanji and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
CHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Kheesey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA. C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£	8 0
Brass polished ... „	„	7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„	0 15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£	7 0
Brass polished ... „	„	6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„	0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars. Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£	4 16
Brass Polished „ ...	„	4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£	4 10
Brass Polished „ ...	„	3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, Is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOW READY — PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 888.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS. CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION

OVER 37 YEARS.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19th March, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 14th March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Byculla, 8th March, 1910.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on SATURDAY, 9th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned. Rules, 1909-1910.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT,
(UNDER I. P. A. RULES)
FOR THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP, TO COMMENCE ON THURSDAY, 5TH MAY, 1910.

1. Open to teams in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
2. Fourteen Ponies per team.
3. Five Chukkers of 7 1-2 minutes each.
4. Entrance Rs. 40 per team.
5. Entries closed on 30th April, 1910.

For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary who will receive entries.

G. LUCAS, Captain,
Hony. Secretary,
Mahableshwar Polo Tournament.
STAFF QUARTERS,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STEEL WORK for Roof of Boiler Shop of the New Locomotive Shops, Lahore, will shortly be called for by the Undersigned.

Those desirous of tendering should send in their names to the Undersigned at an early date.

Earnest money to the extent of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must be deposited before Tender forms are handed over to applicants.

J. SUTHERLAND,
Engineer-in-Chief,
N.-W. Railway.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1910.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 4-45 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To elect the Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1910.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 5 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1910.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

Last 3 *Days*

Rs. 30 the card for the benefit of those who hitherto have found the rates too high. Refund of Rs. 20 if three winners at least do not come off.

Selections from 10 a. m. to 12 Noon.

Office:—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1910, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time).

The following business will be transacted:—

(1) To receive the report of the out-going Committee for the year 1909.

(2) To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

(3) To confirm the addition of the item Oil Cake Powder to the Chambers' Tonnage Schedule.

(4) To amend Rules VI & VII (I) of the Chamber's Rules and Regulations.

(5) To sanction the deletion of the Chamber's Rules for the election of a representative to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and to make the Rules for the election of Port Trustees applicable to the election of the Chambers representatives on the Legislative Councils of the Governor General of India and the Governor of Bombay.

(6) To appoint Auditors of the Chamber's Account for the year 1910.

(7) To appoint two trustees of Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 8th March, 1910.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP IRON AT MOMBASA.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of some 600 Tons (more or less), of IRON SCRAP, from the Uganda Railway.

The Scrap consists approximately of:—

100 Tons Steel Scrap, Axles, Tyres, etc,
50 „ Scrap Steel Plates.
100 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, large pieces.
350 „ Scrap Wrought Iron, small pieces.

Total 600 tons.

The material will be delivered in trucks on the wharf in Kilindini Harbour and Tenderers should quote a rate for the whole of this material in the trucks.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Manager Uganda Railway, Nairobi, up to the 30th April 1910.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Manager,
Uganda Railway.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree' Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Canagebung	Lyons	Arthur
Dalny (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tieling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,

At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

LAST / LAST } 2 { NIGHTS! / NIGHTS!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FRIDAY, MARCH 11th, 1910.

A SENSATIONAL EVENT.

When two full grown Tigers will be harnessed to a Chariot and well known Local Sport will enter the Den and drive the Chariot around.

ALSO SOUVENIR NIGHT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH,

FAREWELL SOUVENIR NIGHT.

When a HANDSOME BICYCLE will be given away by Coupon Numbers. All Holders of Tickets of Rs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be given a Coupon Number commencing from to-night that will entitle them to a Chance of WINNING the BICYCLE.

N. B.—The Winning Coupon must be in the CIRCUS TENT, SATURDAY, March 12.

THE NIGHT OF DRAWING.
(COUPONS GIVEN NIGHTLY.)

LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE / LAST SOUVENIR MATINEE } Sat., Mar. 12th at 4 Sharp.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Special space reserved for zenana ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent daily.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

At the Novelty Cinematograph

BEST SHOW

of Living Pictures in the East.

BRIGHTER AND BIGGER.

Come and see what the Paris Fiooda are like! A Day in Venice, Hands of the Wizard, Laughter Raising Comics—"The Weight Reducing Institution," Surprises of Aviation, &c., &c.

THE BEST PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

Is at the "Novelty."—Note the Name "Novelty."

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

By Special Request SATURDAY 4th PERFORMANCE from 11-15 to 12-15.

The Familiar Salutation of Bombay

"SEE YOU AT THE

EXCELSIOR"

in the Al Fresco Gardens,

THE PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN BOMBAY.

COME AND SEE IN

TO-MORROW'S GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

THE NEWEST AMUSING TOPICAL DRAMATIC and ARTISTIC PICTURES.

DON'T FORGET

SUNDAY, MARCH 13TH.

OUR FIRST GRAND PRIZE SHOW FROM 7 to 8 P. M.

Valuable and Costly Prizes.

TO-NIGHT LAST NIGHT OF OUR

BONANZA PROGRAMME AND

FRANK DERAIZ

IN HIS MUSCULAR POSES

(After the 10 to 11 p.m. Show).

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,

OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.), from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.

ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—Wm. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
62 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

TURKEY.—Through Asiatic Turkey. Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED by a large business Firm, a smart young EUROPEAN, as ASSISTANT. One with some knowledge of accounting work preferred. Apply Box No. 477, stating age and previous experience.

WANTED.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST for the Office of the Joint Representative M. S. M. & W. I. P. Rys., Mormugao. Apply Statiog pay required and certified qualifications.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS:—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No clipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

LOST.

SMALL ROUGH HAIRED TERRIER (black and tan). REWARD will be paid to any one returning him to

J. C. G. BOWEN,
Malabar Hill.

TO LET.

R. SCOTT & CO'S. COMMISSION STABLES IN GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

THESE are very EXTENSIVE PREMISES, suitable for imported Horses, Livery Stables, Godowns, Warehouses, etc. Apply to—

R. SCOTT & COY.,
Gowalia Tank Road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.

Insist upon having the original brand

To be had of
Messrs. D.C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
4, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lompor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Samarang	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. GREIG, Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the Late Khan Bahadur Dadabhai S. Munsuff:—

1 Sweet-toned square piano, in good order.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle, wheel mail couch, in very good order.
1 4 cyclinder, 22 H. P., 6 seated, beloize car, complete, in working order.
1 English-built brake, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dog-cart with a waler horse, 14-2, and a set of harness.

The property of the Late Khan Bahadur Dadabhai S. Munsuff:—

1 handsome strong victoria, by D'Souza, in very good order.
1 handsome strong brougham, in very good order.
1 bay waler, aged, goes well in harness.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Esakin Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Masagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c. who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March 1911.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Koliwada, opposite Crawford Market.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 16th March 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 15 near the south end of Doongri Street, the following building plots for a term of 999 years.

Plot No.	Approximate Area.
15	443·7 square yards.
16	514·9 do.
17	532·9 do.
20	515·3 do.
21	419·8 do.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanies will also be allowed near the rooms. The plots are so arranged that each plot will have open space of 26 feet on either side.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING TRADE,
SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CONTRACTORS, STEAMSHIP LINERS AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

AUCTION SALE
of
ELECTRICAL PLANTS, MOTORS, ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, ELECTROLIERS, AND FITTINGS.

A varied surplus stock of the above best British and other makes of the best Quality.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the above named goods at their Sale Rooms in No. 21 Meadow Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in small lots to suit convenience of the purchasers.

The goods are on view.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY At Mahableshwar.

Premises consisting of land and bungalow. The land admeasures 5 acres and 34 Gunthas, and had a large frontage on the public road. The bungalow is a substantially built with large drawing and dining-room, and one office room, 4 bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached. Floors are paved with tile mosaic and the bungalow is completely furnished.

The premises afford an excellent opportunity to persons looking for a good health resort in the hills during the summers.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building—Building Street No. 28-34, case No. 72, 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS,
etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1910.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
G. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Soundy and Co. (where the furniture is removed for sale) by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. DAYABHAI CHOTALAL VAKIL, the mortgagor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 9th of October, 1909, the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood French polished drawingroom, bedroom, and officeroom furniture, made by order, by Ahmed Derji Bros., consisting of drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush marbled and tiled top round and side tables and teapoys, elegant large size side and corner cabinets and chiffoniers, easy and light chairs, bric-brac sofas with piece-glasses, latest designed teak bedstead with cotton mattresses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes presses, bedroom sofas, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, rolled top office table, very rich silk tapestry, large sized door curtains, large size mirror and panelled partition screws, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, sideboards, washhand tables, single and double almyrahs, tiled-top teapoys, cabinets, bookstands, safes, etc., etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several new and second-hand lady's and gent's cycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
One Richard Brasier Motor Car, 2 cylinders, with 4 seats including the driver, continually in use of Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co.
One Clement 2 cylinder Motor Car 4 seats with very powerful engines.

Both the above cars were used continually by Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co., who have to sell these to make room for two new cars. Both run very smoothly and both were recently over-hauled.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, situate at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, and at Reay Road, Mazagon.

In the High Court of Judicature of Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 172 of 1909.

Bai Nanigavri, widow of Shivdas Bhanabhai ..... Plaintiff

Vs.

Bhawanidas Bhanabhai and others... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed herein, by a Consent Judge's Order, dated the 22nd day of February, 1910, and passed in the above Suit and pursuant to the direction contained in the consent decree passed in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1910, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immovable properties on the respective dates mentioned against each lot.

Lot No. 1—Bhuleshwar Property.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 273 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 920, Old Survey No. 95, and New Survey No. 462, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 4451-52 and Street No. 49-51-1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the property known as the Temple of Shri Lada Betyji Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Cathedral Street, and on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Bhanabhai Dwarkadas and now belonging to

Lot No. 2.—Mazagon Property.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

This lot shall not be sold to any non-Hindu.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, sheds, outhouses, etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Reay Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,862 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 3795, and delineated on a plan which has been deposited with Messrs. Matabhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 9.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81 1/8—5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25/19—0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 1/4+1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20 4/5—0-1
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 3/8—1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 23 7/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... ... 63+1/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 85 3/4—1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 7/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 3-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-2—1-4

MANCHESTER, March 9.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports... ...	9,000
Opinion of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Moderate demands steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7-8+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	15 5-8—1-8

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7-57	7-63	7-66	7-55	7-49
G.O.	—3	—3	—3	—3	—3

	A.-S.	S.-O.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7-19	6-78	6-57	6-48	6-45
	—4	—3	—4	—3	—3

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 9.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	12,000
Do. Last year	20,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	9,000

Futures at New York .....

May 14·52—1	Declined early owing to reported slack spot demand and advanced later on limited offerings.
Do at New York	
July 14·31—5	

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·80 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 1-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	50 3/4—1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	Quiet.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	14 9/16 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·52—3
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·21—3

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 9.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57 3/8
" " months, March.-April.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 9.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 37 3/4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 37 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs ex-ship. 45 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 95 per cent ex-ship ... 45
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 60 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar double bags.
C. and F. India .. .. 17-4 1-2 Months of Shipment May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW AUCTION.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37-6
Do Mutton Tallow ... 38-0
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Firm

WOOL SALE.

Liverpool wool auction opened to-day, steady, increased demand,

Viceroy first white higher ...	9 3-4d
Do. " lower ...	9d
Do. ordinary higher ...	8 1-2d
Do. " lower ...	7 1-2d
Kandhar first higher ...	9 1-2d
Do. " lower ...	8 1-2d
Do. ordinary higher ...	8 1-4d
Do. " lower ...	7 1-2d
Bikaner white higher ...	8 1-2d
Do. " lower ...	7 1-2d

BOMBAY, March 10.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,000,000

Rs. 9,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 1,10,000 " to Bombay
" 1,10,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 1,310,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1 1-2d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1 1-2d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·09.
Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 34,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 45,70,000 " to Bombay.
" 7,40,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 77,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4·2d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4·2d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·13.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale, Rs. 1,59,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 10,000,000.
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras, Rs. 23,000 at 1-4-2.
Transfers on Bombay, Rs 1,930,000 at 1-4-2 1-2

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal was Rs. 11 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. both for T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' Bills. In T. T. very little business is passing and some Banks have done business for Demand at 1s. 4 5-32d.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. May
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ...1s. 4 3/16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward ... ... 1s. 4 9/32d. Apl.
" 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 7/16d
Francs 3 m/s " 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s " 139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong 126
" Shanghai 168 3-4
" Japan 149

Market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened at 93-13 ready and 94-1 forward and later on it declined to 93-11 and 93-15 and at the close we quote :—
93-13 ready.
94 per cent. forward.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London declined 1-16 both for ready and forward and is at 23 3-8 for ready and 23 7-16 for forwards. New York was 1-8 down at 50 3-4.

Locally the gold market was quiet, and there was very little upcountry or local demand. Prices for National Bank's bullion declined quarter of an anna and others remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices in shields were put up quarter of an anna.

Silver opened at Rs. 68. The London market declined and private advices from home reported the tone of the market "quiet, but steady." There being few sellers the maket remained firm, and forward at the close was quoted as Rs. 69-3-0. This month's settlement has not yet been completed, hence very little business is passing. There is a moderate demand for ready and business of about 50 to 60 packges has been reported. We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 8 0
97 touch	23 7 0
National Bank	23 15 9
Chartered Bank	23 15 6
Sovereigns Shield	15 4 0
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	68 1 0
17 Penny ready	68 0 6
Local per tola	0 10 9
First Settlement	68 3 0
Second "	68 7 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Home prices declined 6d. There were sellers here as well as in Calcutta for ready and forward, hence prices declined locally by two annas. Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed :—Home prices were down 3 to 6d. Moderate business has been done for ready and forward, and prices for ready remained unchanged and forward was easier by an anna. Tone—Quiet but steady.

Gingellysseed, Proppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, and Mowrasseed.—Prices are uncharged. There is moderate enquiry for ready and forward and little business is passing. Tone—Steady.

Wheat—Home prices were down 6d. but there being no enquiry for ready and forward, the market was easier and prices declined an anna. Tone—Quieter.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 4
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 3
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 9
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 34 to 35
Mowrasseed... ...	... " 6 11
Maize	... " 32 to 33
Groundnuts	... " 40 to 43
Mustardseed	... " 92 to 93
Gingellyseed	... " 37 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 44 to 45
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} " 42 to 45
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 38 to 39
Do. do, Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	
Do. Meggi ...	} " 41 to 42 8
Do. Yellow Hingangbat	
Do. do. Secundersbad	} " 47 to 51
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Katni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	} " 37 to 38
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	} " 38 to 42
Club No. 1 ...	
Delsi ...	
Hard Red... ...	... " 34 to 37
Cottonseed ...	... 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th March :—

Wheat	5,642	cwts
Linseed	18,622	"
Rapeseed	13,465	"
Gingellyseed	19,791	"
Poppyseed	219	"
Groundnuts	4,578	"
Castorseed	7,450	"
Rice	1,580	"
Myrabolams	11,909	"
Cottonseed...	60,742	"
Mowrasseed...	355	"
Gram	3 192	"
Joowar	1,099	"
Maize	699	"

BANKS.

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1/2

MILLS.

Crescent...	88 1/4
David	372 1-2
Maneckji Petit	3,098
New Great Eastern	165

PRESSES.

New Mofussil 780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	97
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	157
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	296 1-4
Treacher & Co	580

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	660
Tapti-Valley	460

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 point down and New York was unchanged. Good Ginned Broach was quoted at Rs. 322 and Fine at Rs. 338 at which prices a fair business was done by the Marwaris. The opener was 1 point less, but the market locally was not affected. Prices for ready lots remain unchanged for all classes. The market is steady.

We learn the following purchases to-day :—

Bales.		Rs.
1200	Bengal ...Ralli Bros	...258-60
800	do ...Currimbhai	... 258
300	Umravatti ...M Buisan	... 298
100	Wardha ...A Blaschech & Co	... 315
100	Khangam ...Glade & Co	... 285
200	Broach ...Gadam & Co	... 340
100	Miraj ...Moraji	... 321
300	Ellichpore ...Volkart Bros	... 300
100	Ujan ... do	... 298
200	Umra fine ... do	... 290 (guarantee)
300	Chadore ... do	... 300
100	Saw ginned ... Petit	... 330
300	Chopra ... do	... 282
100	Bengal ... do	... 286
100	Karanja (wet) ... do	... 249

We quote :—

	Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 258
" Good	... 246
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 275
" Good	... 260
Sind Punjab Fine	... 271
" Good	... 256
Khandesh Fine	... 278
" Good	... 271
Amraoti Fine	... 294
" Good	... 286
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 295
" Good	... 287
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 304
" Good	... 296
Yeotmal Fine	... 311
" Good	... 305
Nagpore Fine	... 318
" Good	... 310
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 320
" Good	... 312
Mothia Fine	... 279
" Good	... 271
Broach Gin Fine	... 337
" Good	... 321
Sawginned Fine	... 325 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	... 331 "
Westerns "	... 317 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th March :—

Khandesh	3,605 Bales.
Central India	1,172 "
Basar and Nagur	4,188 "
Berar	950 "
Central Provinces	1,124 "
Comras...	11,937 "
Dholera	343 "
Broach...	5,019 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	258 "
Westerns	192 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,300 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	777 "
Sind	.....
Persian	.....
Total ...	19,029 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.

Opening Tone and Prices.	
Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	9,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Mar.—Apl.	7·68—1
Apl.—May.	7·62—1
May—June	7·59—1
June—July	7·54—1
July—Aug.	7·46—1
Aug.—Sept.	7·18—1
Sept.—Oct.	6·77—1
Oct—Nov.	6·56—1
Nov.—Dec.	6·47—1

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	15 6
Havre	15 6	16 0
Hull	14 6	.....
Liverpool	15 6	16 0
Marseilles	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 0	15 6
London	15 0	.....
Hamburg	15 0	15 6
Trieste	16 0	17 0
Venice... ...	16 0	17 0
Open Ports ...	Apr.-June	14 6

Very little business doing. Market is steady.

OPIUM.

	Rs.
Patna 4th sale Calcutta ...	... 2,503

The following are the rates of Patna Opium and of exchange :—

	Dirs.
Patna Old	1,935
Exchange for China	128 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai	171 24 1-2
Calcutta Exchange for 2 months	99-30
Calcutta Demand Exchange ...	100 1-16

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Brasiers 4×4		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 56 6
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		28	
		35	Rs. 46 4
		42	
		49	
		56	" 47 0
Tin Ingots.		...	" 41 4
Spelter	S M	...	
	M M	...	
	J	...	" 19 4
	G	...	
Georgshutte		...	" 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	...	" 49 0
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16		" 47 0
	10, 12		

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Wednesday, March 9.

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle ...	...	2,000	...
2 Bundles ...	...	5,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	700	...
1 do ...	...	500	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Africa	Koweit
Do ...	do	Behrein
Do ...	do	B'ahass
Do ...	do	Muscat

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th March, 1910.

By	Fine.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	63	71,989
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	41	47,473

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The Agent of the above Bank in Bombay informs that he has received a telegram from the London Office intimating that at the approaching annual general meeting of shareholders, the Directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum free of income tax, that £25,000 be added to the Reserve Fund (which will then stand at £1,630,000) and that £1,24,168-6 4 be carried forward.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 22 bales wool HK M Jaitha, 100 bales hemp, B Reeve and Co; 62 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 50 bales wool, M Balis; 110 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 43 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 390 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 18 bales wool, M Jaitha; 30 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 200 bales wool, B Harbham.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuss and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 2,690 cwts bone meal, Q Mody and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 3,087 cwts myrabolums, and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Egypt s—4 bales skirs, W H A Graham and Co; 172 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—5 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales hemp, J M Kapadia and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, S Oomersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—4 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co: 10 bales hemp E Oomersey; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

D Baldaino s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bassano s—3,022 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkert Bros; 12,00 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 50,637 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji: 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,875 cwts cottonseed, S Pragji.

Beira s—2,348 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji: 12,008 cwts cottonseed, W. Bechar.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—763 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR CATANIA.

D Baldaino s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Bassano s—110 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Earl of Douglas s—207 cwts cow hoofs and 42 cwts animal guts, Edward Wolf; 501 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts gum, G Bojsal; 400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co.; 110 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 550 bales cotton, P Vishram; & Co; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 98 bales hemp, E Oomersey 49 cwts gum, P Jaibhabhoy; 3,920 cwts teelseed, Worman and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 1,910 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 50 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 10,003 cwts teelseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barnby s—110 bales cotton, J A Baghie and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal; 6,000 cwts teelseed, Volkert Bros; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 1,000 cwts linseed. D Sassoon and Co; 965 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barnby s—2,500 cwts ajvanseed, Volkert Bros; 15 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales hemp, H Oomersey; 580 cwts myrabolams, S Canji.

Pearlmoor s—660 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

Braunfels s—17 bales skins, Nizammudin and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

FOR PORT SAID.

Tallochmoor s—12,050 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Baldaino s—200 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

Alala s—2,001 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,300 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Baldaino s—659 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

D Baldaino s—306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—425 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Silesia s—320 bales cotton, Walter Pauri and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—62 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Silesia s—402 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—55 cwts olibanum, E Sultanally; 250 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 150 cwts olibanum, P Jaithabhoy; 349 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR BOURGES.

D Baldaino s—60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—138 cwts, sharkfins and 12 cwts fishmaws K N Miance and Co; 57 case opium, S and O S N and Co.

Ischia s—2,000 bales twist, S J David and Co; 355 bale twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 1,125 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 12 cwts fishmaws and 160 cwts sharkfins, E Dhunji and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 750 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 128 cwts raisins, E Moledina and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—128 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 25 bales twist cloth, S J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—1,350 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 644 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—62 cwts gum, J A Beghie and Co.

Ischia s—1,000 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Strathesk s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Strathesk s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Strathesk s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Sons and Co.

THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

A Heavy Claim.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Thursday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the summons granted by His Lordship to the Official Liquidator against Mr. Gordhandass Khatau in respect of certain havalas made by him in respect of the yarn purchased by him from the Lakhmidass Mills.

Mr. Gordhandass, cross-examined by Mr. Robertson, said he knew Dwarkadas had inherited ornaments of the value of Rs. 25,000 from his parents. In 1904, when he advanced moneys to Dwarkadass, he did not think that Dwarkadass was in pecuniary difficulties. He did not know that his brother Mulraj was desirous of prosecuting Dwarkadass. Witness had formerly stated that he thought Dwarkadass' income in 1906 was over a lakh of rupees. Witness did not retire from the Tricumdass Mills owing to Dwarkadass' pecuniary difficulties. He used to sign the balance sheets of the Lakhmidas Mills. When he signed the balance sheets, he relied on the auditors and the agents. He made no inquiries except that he checked the balance sheets. If he had made all the inquiries, he would have had to keep an auditor's office. It was his duty to inquire if he became suspicious. After his return from Mahableshwar, witness asked Dwarkadass not to take moneys from the Bombay Cotton Mills for the Tricumdass Mills.

The case is proceeding.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Pesidency Magistrate, Mr. Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Ismail Porbunderi, editor and proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam," a Mahomedan daily paper, appeared to make a declaration to the effect that he had changed the name of this press from the "Islam Press" to "Akhbar-i-Islam Press."

Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, who appeared for the applicant, said that this was the declaration which the applicant had presented before his Worship on the 1st instant. He submitted that his client's case did not come under sub-section 1 of the Section 3 of the New Act but under Sub-Section 2 of Section 3 of that Act.

His Worship asked the applicant if he had printed any objectionable matter, to which the latter replied in the negative.

The security was dispensed with.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th March 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	0	0		0	0
Teheran ...	10	2	5 p.m.	0	47
Suez	10	2	20 p.m.	0	36

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish route interrupted (9-3-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shase and Hankow (7-3-10), and between Weining and Pichien restored (10-3-10).

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMILATOS—February 21, at No 2, Cheape Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr C Camilatos, of a daughter.

GIBBS—February 27, at Delhi, the wife of W A Gibbs, Bank of Bengal, Delhi, of a daughter.

PURVES—February 2, at Jhelum, the wife of E Egerton, Purves, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GLUCKSMAN—BINNING—March 7, at Calcutta, Harry A Glucksman of the "Englishman" to Gladys Adelaide, third daughter of Colonel Binning, C I E, V D, A D C, and Mrs Binning, Calcutta.

DEATH.

HILL—February 27, at Ahmednagar, Humphrey John Landon, son of Major H C Hill, 110th Mahratta L I, aged 8 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a.m.

Bombay Sanitary Association Annual Meeting, Municipal Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmaton's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim : "A good name is better than precious ointment."

YOUNG MEN'S CIRCLE, BANDRA.—On Saturday, the 12th instant, a debate on "The Relative Mental Powers of Men and Women" will be opened in the St. Andrew's Parochial Hall, Bandra, at 6-45 p.m by Dr. F. P. Gonsalves, L.M.&S.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-day, at 5 p.m. (B. T.). The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

THE BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.—A complimentary dinner to Mr. R. W. L. Duncan, Esq., M.P.H., will be held at the Club on Saturday, 19th March, at 8-30 p.m. No guests will be invited. Members intending to be present are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mullandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Grand March...La Reine de Saba ..... Gounod
Overture ..... Cagliostro ..... Adams
Selection ..... The Daisy of Dantzic ... Caryll
Valse ..... Morgenblatter ..... Strauss
Selection ..... The Dairy maids ..... Rubens
Galop ..... Coach Horn ..... Hans

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Management are announcing another very attractive change of programme for to-morrow and the next week. To-day is the last day on which the excellent film, "Paris Floods" will be shown and it need hardly be said that this film alone is well worth a visit to this show.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

To-day is the last day of the current week's programme and the public should not miss seeing the many excellent films which it contains. To-morrow there will be a grand change of programme.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A benefit night in aid of the the Bomanji Dinshah Petit Parsi General Hospital was given last night, when a crowded house witnessed the excellent show.

To-day and Saturday are the last two days of the popular Circus stay in Bombay and the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing the very excellent programme that will be shown for the two days. To-morrow afternoon will be given the last matinee, at which prizes will be given away.

FOREIGN CIRCLE NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"I happened to offer a Calcutta Circle Currency Note for Rs. 10 at the Victoria Terminus Coaching Office for purchasing a ticket for Poona. The Coaching Clerk refused to accept the note, showing me a copy of the General Traffic Manager's order, not to accept Foreign Circle Notes. Now,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman....R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Bant .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....S Stocken..... .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 10.

Africa.....1262 Chappell .....M M & Co
Britannia .....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake.....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Blairmore.....2409 Knox.....The Bombay & Co
Belve.....3612 Toder.....W & A Graham & Co
City of Vienna...2936 Greenham....B & P S N & Co
Clematis.....2324 Davies.....Andrew Yuel & Co
Ichibi.....2481 Pelcito .....F R S N & Co
Kaiser .....595 Elson.....M M & Co
Lhasa .....941 MacDiarmid .....M M & Co
Margarita.....911 Williams .....S N & Co
Minhla.....630 Nowyer.....
Minhla.....630 Younger.... Shaw Wallace & Co
Neseri .....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Nowshera.....2142 Rose.....M M & Co
Newholm.....2194 Clarke ...W & A Grahm & Co
Oceana .....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Orissa .....3525 Kellie.....M M & Co
Prasident.....2686 Jacabson.....A Strandis
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B & H S N Co
Shah Anseer...1521 Picot...F-F...N F...B & H S N & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Silesia.....3340 Radonicich .....A L S N Co
Sovannah.....3071 James.....P O S N & Co
Uganda.....3498 Kilpatric .....M M & Co
Ventmoor .....2114 Griffith.....
Wardha.....2552 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1601 Morrison .....M M & Co
Worcester.....2376 Wickham.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Bussano	2762	Borchall	Hull	16-3	J Finlay & Co
C&R Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London	9-3	P & O S N & Co
D&E Merton Hall	2773	Prowse	Karachi	12-3	Killick Nixon & Co
F Barnby	2482	Marsey	Hamburg	12-3	Killick Nixon & Co
O Tallochmoor	2250	Owens	Port Said	13-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	Hamburg	10-3	T Morrison & Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Fakseras	N F N F	B & S N & Co Ld	
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	5-3	Bo S N & Co L
Offside O					
Strathoak	2302	Malville	Kobe	19-3	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	15 3 W & A Graham & Co
3	D Balduino	2684	Ronchi	Genoa	11-3 R S N & Co
7	Bohemia	2304	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-3 A L S N & Co
9	Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	16-3 P & O S N & Co
13	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	12-3 P & O S N Co
15	Alala	2181	Griffiths	Hamburg	10-3 W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Shah Jehan s	Born	Jeddah, Feb. 23
	Ventmoor s	Griffith	Cardiff, Dec. 2
	Silesia s	Radonicich	Trieste, Feb. 16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Ceylon Maru s	Pyne	Kobe
	Braunfel s	Smidt	Hamburg
	Alala s	Griffiths	Genoa

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Minhla for Rangoon
" Ischia for China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Company's ss "Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at noon on Wednesday the 9th idem.

The P and O Company's s s "Morea" with the outward Mails of the 4th instant passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Thursday the 10th idem.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

The weather is disturbed in the South-East of the Bay, and rain has fallen in the Andaman Islands and locally in South and Central Burma. The principal amounts are:—Port Blair, one and a half inches, Rangoon and Diamond Island, one; Minbu, a half. A few thundershowers are reported from Bihar and a few falls of snow from Kashmir.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Burma and a few thundershowers in the North-East of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is normal in the south-west Punjab, but has fallen and is in defect elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity has increased but is still slightly in defect in the west United Provinces. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Agra and Jhansi; the minimum is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in large defect in Lower Sind, but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in south Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiswar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is now in moderate to large defect except at a few stations. Temperature has fallen during the day; it is now in defect in west Central India and on the Gujarat and Kathiawar Coasts; at night is lower than usual except in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture in the extreme eastern district, but is slightly drier than usual elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has fallen and is now 6° to 9° in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in the Bombay Deccan, more especially at night.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in northern India and fine weather prevails. There has been an increase of cloud in Malabar where a few light showers may occur.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

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at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

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Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cradle Frames, Dunlop Rims, Brooks' Saddles, Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

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GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
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of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Fig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

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"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

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MESSRS. THOMAS PARKER.

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½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 150
and others.

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Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 11th March, 1910.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

LENGTHY debates took place in the Supreme Council on Wednesday on the subjects of the Irrigation and Railway policies of the Government of India, which, though they led to no amendment of the respective programmes, served to show that non-official members do not see eye to eye with their official colleagues on these subjects. The Budget grant for productive irrigation works in the current year has been raised, the grant of 150 lakhs having increased to 160 in the Revised Estimates, and it is expected that the latter figure will be fully spent. For next year 170 lakhs has been set down, as it appears probable from the progress of the expenditure that the increased allotment will be usefully employed. The greater portion of the grant is to be devoted to pushing on the work in connection with the Triple Canal project in the Punjab and with the Upper Swat River Canal in the Frontier Province. Expenditure in other provinces will be devoted to protective works, the Secretary of State having consented to a larger allotment up to a maximum of a hundred lakhs being made for this class of work than the limits of the Finance grant allow, provided that the extra expenditure does not have the effect of reducing the revenue surplus below one crore. It is, however, considered impossible to take advantage of this arrangement during 1910-11 and the initiation of such new schemes as the Tendula, as Mr. Meston explained in his memorandum annexed to the Financial Statement, has had to be deferred until better times. The Tendula project in the Central Provinces and the Hathras branch of the Upper Ganges Canal in the United Provinces are regarded as the most important works which received sanction during the year and we can understand the objection of hon. members to its postponement. According to Sir Fleetwood Wilson it is one of the most promising schemes of the class of protective irrigation works as it is projected to protect a large tract of country which has suffered from draught in recent years. The estimated return on its outlay is 3·9 per cent. and we were told in the Finance Member's speech that work would be started as soon as Government is in a position to allot funds from current revenues. When that will be, it is impossible to foretell, but is one of the disappointments which a lean year must bring. The Hathras branch of the Upper Ganges Canal is designed to serve an area of over a hundred thousand acres, in the Aligarh, Etah and Agra districts and will, it is calculated, bring in a return of 14·31 per cent. on the capital outlay. Calculations, however, often go wrong and a case in point is that of the Triple Canal project above referred to where "it is feared that the original estimate of cost will be largely exceeded."

It is interesting to recall that at the end of 1908-9 no less than 55,140 miles of main and branch canals and distributaries had been constructed, commanding forty-seven acres of culturable land; the area actually irrigated in the year being 22,187,430 acres. The productive works during the year yielded a net return of 8·17 per cent. on the capital outlay of £28 millions after paying all charges exclusive of interest, while the net profit to the State was £1,356,000. In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether forty-four projects which are either under construction or awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. It is a great record of useful work and one of which Government has every reason to be proud. But we can sympathise with Mr. Dadabhoy, who in a telling but ineffectual speech on Wednesday, urged that the full amount of 220 lakhs recommended by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission should be devoted to the extension of irrigation and would have all protective projects proceeded with without delay. He protested against Railway works receiving precedence, but Government has a fixed policy in regard to the development of communications and, as the Finance Member explained, a fortnight ago, the Railway Board, who are the responsible advisers of the Government in the matter, urge that the economies they are now enforcing, must, in the interests of Railway development, be at least temporarily relaxed and that advantage should be taken of increased earnings to push on the more essential renewals and repairs which on several lines have recently been deferred. Nevertheless it is shown that though the position of Railway finances has improved, the traffic returns did not come up to expectations. When we examine Mr. Meston's memorandum we find the explanation. He tells us that the Budget Estimates for the current year provided for a very considerable advance in the Gross Receipts of State Railways in the expectation that the seasons would be propitious and that there would be a revival in trade. The latter expectation was not fully realised and it is now apprehended that receipts will fall short of the Budget by Rs. 84·89 lakhs.

The more important decreases, it appears, occurred in the earnings of the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways which suffered by the depression in the coal-market; of the Eastern Bengal Railway owing to a short jute crop and on the Rajputana-Malwa and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways owing to general depression in traffic. On the other hand material improvements are expected in the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula line and having the other lines which traverse Southern India. No decrease of expenditure is expected to follow the decline in revenue. Indeed, expenditure tends to increase and Rs. 163·63 has been provided to meet the rise. It is explained that the very large increase in working expenses is a direct result of the growing demand on the part of the public for more efficient working and for a better service, both for goods and passenger traffic, and is a necessary complement of the enhanced capital expenditure which is now being incurred with reference to this demand on the improvement of open lines. Owing to the uncertainty as to Railway receipts the Budget grants for the current year were fixed with a closer regard to economy than is by some considered desirable, though on the other hand, as we see from Wednesday's Council meeting there is also a prevalent feeling that less might have been done and that work, now in contemplation, might conveniently be postponed. Government defends itself by declaring that it has practised all the economy it safely could, that it has restricted the provision for betterments and that the Railway Board considers to postpone the expenditure provided for would be to impair the Railway Service. Therefore large allotments have been made in the estimates for most of the important lines, for the renewal, with heavier rails, of considerable lengths of permanent way, for the strengthening of bridges and for renewals of rolling-stock. Government anticipates an ultimate substantial return for its outlay and we trust it may be such as to justify the policy advised by the Railway Board and its refusal to be influenced by the arguments adduced in Council.

"TOMMY" AND THE BUDGET. MR. HALDANE has told the House of Commons that under the new taxation in India "preferential treatment for soldiers does not commend itself." Presumably he means that it does not commend itself to him which is a very different thing. To all sober-minded people the sudden cutting down of a soldier's spending power and chances of enjoyment appears as an iniquitous shame. Among the cheaper brands of tobacco which are smoked in the canteens, there has been a rise in price as large as one hundred and fifty per cent. and it is a poor mind indeed which cannot appreciate the injustice which lies in paying a man a minimum wage to hold the country not only against foes but possibly against itself and then to throw an enormous portion of the burden of taxation on him. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson may object to cigarette smoking and he may think that too much liquor is drunk, but when he commences by declaring that he is taxing luxuries and so arranges his increased taxation that it affects the poor man more than the rich, he simply proves that he is either not sincere or has a very poor grasp of his subject. Under the old system tobacco paid an *ad valorem* duty. By that means luxuries were taxed for the duty paid on a cigar of such a quality as to sell for a rupee was higher than that on a cigar sold for an anna. The taxing of "luxuries," therefore, consists in making the poor man pay more and the rich man less. The same is to be found in the liquor duties whereunder the disproportion of percentage of increase to cost between beer and whisky and wines is absurd. If, which has not been proved, the increases in duty are necessary, at least care should have been taken to make the burden fall on shoulders best able to bear it. But we do not and cannot agree that there is any justification for taxing the necessities of the poor white man in the way that is being attempted. Tobacco and drinks are not luxuries in this country, but necessities to all but a few except when it comes to the articles with a very high price. But we are to be educated into a belief that they are luxuries by a counter-vailing duty in Indian tobacco. Nothing is said of what is to be done to throw some of the duty on *biris* which are not tobacco at all very often, and we have heard nothing of any scheme for heavy taxation on that undoubted luxury *pan-supari*. Had there been, the Viceroy's Council Chamber would have rung with protests against taxing necessities under a wrong name.

GERMAN FLYING CORPS. A BERLIN message, which comes out in the mail papers this week, shows the vast personal interest, which the German Emperor takes in the possible military uses of the flying machine. He has himself exhaustively studied the subject and has at least reached the momentous conclusion that the aeroplane will be the most valuable asset in the wars of the future. This is a high compliment to pay even to the aeroplane, the military uses of which are practically untried although a vast amount of speculation and earnest thought has been spent upon them. How far the German Emperor's opinion is justified, we are not at the moment prepared to give an opinion, but he, at any rate, has dispelled all doubts to the winds. With characteristic impulsiveness he has immediately ordered a scheme of enormous extent to be set in motion at once. First he has ordered as many officers in the army as possible to learn to fly on aeroplanes. Mr. Orville Wright's German pupil, Captain Engelhardt, will begin the systematic instruction of a number of officers, and for this purpose he will create a small body of experts, who in their turn will carry their knowledge of the art of flying into different sections of the army. It is hoped that in the comparatively near future a "flying corps" will be attached to every regiment. While the German military experts have adopted but few flying machines, they have been utilized with greater effect than the lighter-than-air airships. The extended employment of heavier-than-air machines will nevertheless, it is stated, not interfere with the development of steerable balloons, the value of which, for their own special purposes, is estimated as highly as ever.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES. THE Navy Estimates —notwithstanding the increased amount provided and Mr. McKenna's assurance that he realises the necessity for preserving the British standard of naval power—may not satisfy Lord Charles Beresford or his friends of the Imperial Maritime League. But it is a step in the right direction and as such should be welcomed. "Our estimates are not based on the assumption that other nations mean to be unfriendly to us or we to them," said Mr. McKenna in phraseology which was scarcely his own. And although those estimates may be very much below what the advocates of a big navy would wish for, it must be admitted they provide for no mean programme. Unfortunately much lee-way has yet to be made up and, besides the ships and destroyers, we are in need of further docking and repairing facilities in the North Sea. But when the debate on the Estimates takes place we may hear that satisfactory progress is being made.

THE Viceroy gave interviews to the Nawab of Murshidabad, Surendra Nath Bannerji and the Bishop of Mylapore on Wednesday.

THE Rajendrapur Dacoity case is adjourned to the 12th March.

THE first dance of the New Club, Chalat, takes place on the 28th instant.

MR J. P. WARBURTON, Inspector-General of Police, Patiala, is about to retire the Patiala State Service.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, will take three months' privilege leave from July next.

MR HARRISON on the conclusion of his special duty in Lahore this month will return to Simla as District Judge relieving Wakefield.

A CASE of dacoity is reported from Hasola village in Jhelum District. A number of armed dacoits broke into the house of a Sahakar and decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 5,000.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the deputation to England of Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, Assistant, Army Department, for a course of training in Pharmacy.

Judgment will be delivered on the 12th March in the case in which Sudhakar and Saraprasanno Roy, two young men, stand charged with having wrongfully confined a boy as already reported.

WE are asked by Mr. N. G. Welinkar to state that though he was offered the Vice-Principalship and Professorship of English at the Sardar Dayalsing College at Lahore he has declined to accept the post having regard to his work in Bombay.

DURING the week ending 5th March, fourteen chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Eight were shipped to Cutch Mandvi; one purchased by the farmer at Nasik and five by the farmer at Poona. During the week 252½ chests were imported from Indore.

A SHORT service was held at St. John's Church, Calcutta, on Wednesday evening at 6-30, on the occasion of the presentation of a new marble bust of the Viceroy's great grandfather. His Excellency said that he presented this new bust to the care of the wardens of the Church to replace the old one which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1897.

MR. BORRIS ARSENTEFF, of the Russian Imperial Diplomatic Service, has arrived in Calcutta and has taken up his duties as Russian Consul General in India with headquarters in that city. To show the importance the Russian Government attaches to the post, a Vice-Consul will shortly arrive in Calcutta who will be accompanied by a Military Attache.

NEARLY a hundred applications have been sent in for the post of chief constable of Gloucestershire about to be vacated by the retirement of Admiral Henry Christian, M.V.O. The salary is £500 per annum, with £100 as allowance for travelling expenses. The applicants include Captain Frank Colchester Wemyss, son of the chairman of the Gloucestershire County Council, and Commander Christian, R.N., son of the retiring chief constable.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENGAGEMENT.

Not for many years has an engagement of the kind excited more general interest in English Society than has that only just announced between the beautiful Miss Margaretta Drexel and Lord Maidstone. The latter is the son and heir of Lord Winchilsea and Nottingham; and Miss Drexel is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel of Philadelphia. Coming just a week later than the news of young Mr. Anthony Drexel's engagement to a charming young American millionairess, the family, as may be imagined, is just now living in a perfect whirlwind of congratulations, pouring in from the States, and now also, from the elite of English Society.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BRIDE-ELECT.

Miss Margaretta Drexel, has long reigned as the acknowledged belle of every ball room. Tall, and with an exquisite figure, soft brown hair, and deep, thoughtful blue eyes, her beauty has not been inaptly described as Madonna-like. In type she much resembles some of the most beautiful faces of the Madonna, painted by the old world artists of so many different nationalities. Like so many young American girls, she was at Dresden on pension for nearly a year before being presented at the Court of St. James's, and there made intimate friends amongst many of the young English girls who were at the same time (some three years ago) finishing their studies in like manner.

A WEDDING.

Sir Richard William Levinge, of Knockdrin Castle, Mullingar, Ireland, was married yesterday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Miss Irene Desmond. The Rev. David Anderson, the rector, took the service. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Close, wore a dress of soft grey crepe de Chine trimmed with lace and chiffon, and a large black hat adorned with grey feathers, while she wore a long chinchilla stole, and carried a bag muff to match. After the service the wedding party drove to the Carlton Hotel, where luncheon was served, Sir Richard and Lady Levinge leaving early in the afternoon for their honeymoon tour. Miss Irene Desmond was a well-known musical comedy actress. The time and place of the wedding were kept secret, and only a few select friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

CHANTECLER.

I cannot help hoping that we shall not see M. Rostand's famous poultry yard play done into English. If some French players of note bring us "Chantecler" over here, in his native garb and speaking his native tongue, all well and good, but not otherwise. Madame Simone as the hen-pheasant, looks so charming, her get-up is sure to have an influence on spring fashions. From all I hear of it the head-piece of this wonderful bird will lend itself admirably to some very coquettish variations of the present day toque. But we must first wait to see what the French milliners do in the way of adaptation, now this cock-and-hen craze is the mania of the moment.

LADY FARMERS.

At the second annual dinner of lady farmers connected with the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union, at the Imperial Restaurant, Glasshouse-street, Piccadilly, last night, at which Mrs. Wilton Allhusen presided, a remarkbale speech was made by Miss G. Binnie Clark, who farms 300 acres of land in Canada. She said her work had been subject to criticism on all side. She was quite alone, and having seen the blessings of co-operation in this country—where she did not consider the conditions for farming were so good or so profitable as in Canada—she wished they could get that comradeship and co-operation in Canada. On the question of the condition of Canada for "land-women," she said that at the end of her third year's working she made £2 for every £1 she spent, although it was not a good year. Before she came to England she told the representative of the Minister of the Interior that there were a good number of women in England who would be pleased to take up 160 acre farms, and she hazarded the opinion that all who took them up would be capable of working them. If the same question was put to her now she would not be so sure (laughter); but she was quite certain that if all women who were put in the middle of 160 acres could not put up their shocks, break up their land, and make things go generally, yet there were still some who could do so. (Applause). Women grumbled because everything was not open to them, but they forgot that the one thing always open to them was trade. Their weakness was that they did not sufficiently co-operate. Miss Clark mentioned that she contemplated a scheme under which 20,000 working women would raise £20,000 in order to start farm schools in Canada. She was beginning by taking out four pupils, who would each pay her a premium of £52. She would teach them everything they could be taught on a practical farm, and in a year's time they would take up their own land. (Applause).

THE LUCKY THIN.

We are making a god of slimness—perhaps we might do worse. Nobody lives to eat now-a-days instead we eat barely enough to live. It is very hard on some people, that no amount of starving will reduce. Well the stout will just have to take refuge in tailor suits, and its just as well that the new suggestions are so very satisfying—I mean the prettily braided shorter coats that are just a modification of the very long tube-like ones.

FASCINATING KIMONO STYLE.

The kimono blouse, and with it the kimono bodice are the craze at present. It is not in the least new; indeed it is as old as the hills. It has been more or less a feature of fashion for quite five years, and because of its dainty charms, with the skimpy little frock and its tunic to the knees, it has become a positive rage.

SHANTUNG.

I am inclined to think that this will be a regular Shantung summer and we shall have Shantung coats and skirts, also Shantung frocks galore. The kimono bodice of Shantung should always be embroidered. I know a girl who is enriching a kimono bodice with an applique embroidery of oxidized silver and greeny gold and is working into the scheme some bold stitchings of black silk; it looks quite lovely.

THE OPERA.

The great musical event of the week will be the first performance in England of Dr. Strauss's much-discussed "Elektra," which will be given at Covent Garden on Saturday next. The colossal nature of the work can be realised by a consideration of the orchestral forces that are employed in it. At its production at Dresden there were no fewer than 125 instrumentalists.

NO SENSATIONAL GOWNS.

"We must not expect to see in 'Electra' any dresses to which the term sensational can be applied," said the well-known costume designer, "for the simple reason that, with the exception of Clytemnestra, Chrysothemis, Aegisthus, and two or three other characters, the rest of the cast are either slaves or servants. Electra herself is a wild figure—'a wild cat,' one of the servants calls her. She lolls upon the ground and spits at those who approach her. "Such interest as the dresses possess may be attributed to the fact that I have attempted, as far as is possible, to reconstitute a rough and sombre period of Greek civilisation quite distinct from the classical Greek period of Pericles. Up to a few years ago, whenever a Greek play had to be produced on the stage, whether mythological, homeric, or classical, the garments of the fifth or sixth century B.C. were almost invariably adopted. Now Greek costumes, though they have naturally varied from time to time, are confined practically to three periods—the Mycenæan, the Homeric, and the classical.

ELECTRA IS OF THE MYCENÆAN PERIOD.

"Generally speaking, I feel sure that the costumes of the Mycenæan period have little in common with those of the successive Hellenic periods. Many curious, not to say prophetic, creations adorn the various statuettes and vases which the earth from time to time has yielded up in response to the pick and shovel of the antiquary and his assistants. Thus, many claim to see in the voluminous stiff skirts of this remote period the prototype of the crinoline. Other garments no less significant include a species of divided skirt, frills and flounces, curious double aprons, banging both back and front, which are nothing if not suggestive of certain Arcadian costumes still in existence, and of the double apron worn by the Roman "ciocciare."

"THE O'FLYNN" AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's "original play derived from many sources," which Sir Herbert Tree produced at His Majesty's last week, thoroughly deserves to succeed. "The O'Flynn" is made up of all the most attractive dramatic ingredients. There is the little bit of historical conspiracy in the plot against the life of "King James II."; there is the good slice of romance in "The O'Flynn" himself, who assumes a vice that he has not that the woman he loves may not discover that vice in his rival and so be unhappy. The O'Flynn, who comes into his rights after many adventures, and wins the lovely "Lady Bendetta" after many trials, both of the heart and of the body, is one of the most attractive figures of stage romance that our dramatists have presented for many a long day, and he is interpreted, physically and temperamentally, with extraordinary success by Sir Herbert Tree.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

"MAJOR OWEN," by Mr. Johnston—(Blackwood)—This is a book of short stories, so well told, so minute in detail, that they leave the impression, which is so good in a story-teller, that the reader must have seen the exact spot where the various incidents took place. One of the stories "A Glascow Mystery," tells of a young lady who was found dead, killed, it was supposed, by her lover. She appears, however to the barrister who is defending the accused, and shows him that she committed suicide. That kind of story has done duty a hundred times in a hundred different magazines, but in Mr. Johnston's book it is absolutely thrilling. The last episode in the book tells how an old lady woke up early in the morning, looked out of window and saw a gentleman murdered by two ruffians—afterwards the gentleman appears to several of his friends—and leads to the conviction of the murderers. Here again the circumstantiality of it all is amazing. The ghost is as real as the live people in the story.

"THE FOOL OF FAERY," by Miss Urquhart—(Mills and Boon).—Is a story of the suburbs, of society in the suburbs, their teas, their church and general life, and Miss Urquhart has shown what delightful communities they are. Hilary Gibbon, the hero, cannot adapt himself to the suburbs. He loves the fields, the flowers, the woods and the stars, he also loves music, and is a dreamer, not at all the sort of man to be happy amid streets of houses of one steriot-typed patterns. There are many characters in this story of the suburbs who are real people, moving, speaking and acting as they ought. The Fool of Faery is one of the most charming, satisfying stories written for sometime, and forces us to realise the penalties of judging our neighbours.

"LADY SUSAN AND NOT THE CARDINAL," by Lucas Cleeve,—(George Bell).—This book is the sequel to the Cardinal and Lady Susan. In it she first book be read of Lady Susan's childhood, her mother and her strange bringing up, and leave her married to an Italian Duca d' Ostia. In the sequel we find her living alone in Switzerland having left her husband. As a study of character, temperament, and environment, Lady Susan is a wonderfully well drawn character. She was a woman with a past, and no matter where she went, or into what society, something invariably happened to remind her of that past. "A woman's wild oats sowed flames of fire, and reaped hell," she says on one occasion after a long reflection on the difference between a woman's and a man's past. Like all Lucas Cleeve's books, a really well thought out book that is a pleasure to read.

"The JAXBOROUGH SCANDAL," by Fred. Whishaw—(George Bell).—Is a somewhat weak plot with no interesting characters. A case of May and December, and because the old husband thinks that his wife no longer cares for him, he takes drugs. An I. M. S. man goes home from India and puts things right.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH, LTD, have just issued a new book on Massage and Training, by Harry Andrews.—The author says a life time of training and of close association with athletics of every description, has convinced me that every one of these are of inferior importance to massage.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Captain Vaughan, 113th Infantry, has been selected to succeed Captain Gibson as Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch next June.

Lieut.-Colonel Kerrich, Royal Artillery Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from 2nd June next.

Lieut. Colonel D.S.E. Bain, Indian Medical Service, retires from 5th April.

Brigadier-General Bond, Director General of Military Works, is granted 7 months' combined leave. Colonel Dickie, Commanding Royal Engineers, Peshawar, will officiate for him.

Colonel Tanner, Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona Division, is transferred as Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar Division, and Colonel Baddeley is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona Division.

Captain Carr, Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Rawalpindi is posted to No. 1 Mountain Battery, at Jutogh.

Major Malcolm, 31st Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment.

AMBALA, MARCH 10.

The "News of India" to-day states that General Kitson probably goes to Quetta Division and Colonel Rodwell to the Northern Army.

AN Educational Conference will meet at Dacca on the 17th instant under the presidency of Mr. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, and the question of Mahomedan Education and Text Books will be under discussion.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

INCREASE IN BUILDING.

The German Speech.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Navy Estimates for the coming year amount to £40,603,700, an increase of £5,561,000, of which shipbuilding and armaments account for over five millions.

New construction will cost £13,279,830, of which £11,850,790 will be spent on the continuation of ships under construction, and £1,429,040 on beginning the ships of the new programme which is composed of five large armoured ships, five protected cruisers, twenty destroyers, and a number of submarines.

By the 1st of April there will be under construction seven battleships, three armoured, nine protected, and two unarmoured cruisers, thirty-seven destroyers and nine submarines.

LATER.

Replying to Mr. Byles as to whether Count von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech on the 5th instant would influence the coming Naval Estimates in the direction of retrenchment, Mr. McKenna said: "The friendly tone of the speech is cordially reciprocated, but our Estimates are not based on the assumption that other nations mean to be unfriendly to us or we to them. They are framed to preserve our standard of naval power."

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The papers generally approve the increase in the Naval Estimates in view of German shipbuilding. Some even declare they are insufficient, especially regarding the increase in men and naval works. They demand six Dreadnoughts and more cruisers.

THE LORDS' REFORM.

Lord Rosebery's Intention.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Lord Rosebery has laid on the table in the Lords, resolutions declaring that a strong efficient Second Chamber is not merely an integral part of the Constitution, but is necessary to the well-being of the State and the balance of Parliament. Such a Chamber is best obtainable by Reform.

The necessary preliminary to Reform is acceptance of the principle that the possession of a Peerage should not of itself give the right to a seat in the House. If the motion to go into Committee to consider the Reform of organisation of House be accepted, Lord Rosebery will move the above resolutions on a subsequent date.

THE NEW TAXATION.

Countervailing Duties.

NO RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Mr. Haldane questioned as to the mitigation of the expenses of soldiers in India under the new taxation, replied that preferential treatment for soldiers did not commend itself.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said: "The Government of India has been directed to give early consideration to countervailing duties on tobacco and cigarettes."

Mr. Montagu did not anticipate that the new duty on silver would prove an incentive to illicit coinage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

In well informed circles the idea of having an excise duty on tobacco is not seriously entertained.

NEW ZEALAND'S DEFENCE.

Lord Kitchener's Recommendation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 9.

A Wellington telegram states that Lord Kitchener has recommended New Zealand to adopt the scheme of defence which he has recommended to Australia with modifications to suit the area and population.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

It has been decided that the Prince of Wales shall hoist his standard on the "Balmoral Castle" which has been commissioned as His Majesty's ship, for his visit to South Africa. The Prince will be escorted by a first class armoured cruiser.

THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Elective Element to be Introduced.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons, the Master of Elibank said: "Papers would be laid shortly regarding the introduction of an elective element into Ceylon Legislature."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The death is announced of Dr. Karl Lueger, anti-Semite Burgomaster of Vienna.

THE BUDGET.

Ireland's Advantage.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In reply to a question as to the effect of the Budget on Ireland, Mr. Lloyd-George said: "An additional taxation would be £138,000. The additional expenditure in Ireland on Old Age Pensions alone would be £2,460,000 and there would be considerable addition in respect to land purchases. The total advantage to Ireland would be £2,800,000."

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Civil Service Estimates show an increase of £3,179,800. They include £9,220,000 for Old Age Pensions and £40,000 for the visit of the Prince of Wales to South Africa.

BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. P. Illingworth has been returned unopposed for Shipley on his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury.

CHINA'S RAILWAYS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

According to advices from Washington, Mr. Wilson, Under Secretary of State, states that France, Germany and the United States have agreed to make a final suggestion to Great Britain with a view to the removal of Britain's objections for the division among the four countries of the Hukuong Railway loan of thirty million dollars.

PEARY AND THE POLE.

Doubts Raised as to Distances Covered.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Washington telegrams state that the Sub-Committee and the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives have refused to honour Commander Peary until he has proved the discovery of the Pole. Some members doubted the daily distances covered by Commander Peary and say he travelled the last stage unaccompanied by a white man.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

King Edward has arrived at Biarritz.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The East India Loans (Railways and Irrigation) Bill has been read for the first time in the House of Commons.

AMERICA AND SIAM.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The United States has granted Siam the minimum tariff.

MR. SHIFF'S SPEECH.

Hard Words against Japan and Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Some American papers are making much capital out of Mr. Schiff's recent speech, using it as a foundation for an attack on Japan and her ally, "perfidious Albion," but moderate journal ignore the speech.

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

English Interests Affected.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Committee of the French Senate has substantially approved heavy duties voted by the Chamber, ignoring the interests of British manufacturers of agricultural machinery, in spite of British representations, while leaving the duty on heavy American machinery untouched for fear of American reprisals. France also proposes to increase by 30 per cent. the duties on double-spun cotton yarns, which are imported entirely from England.

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

Old Lady Condemned to Exile.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

M. Tchaikovsky, a Russian writer, well-known in England and America, has been tried in St. Petersburg for taking part in revolutionary agitation. He has been acquitted. An aged lady named Madame Breshkowsky who was tried simultaneously has been condemned to exile in Siberia.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Capetown telegrams state that in the Fourth Test match, South Africa in the second innings scored 175 for six wickets, thus winning the match by four wickets. Faulkner made 49 not out.

A MOHUNT'S MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The suit for a perpetual injunction brought against the Mohunt of Sitakundu, restraining him from performing the functions of Mohunt on account of his marriage, has been dismissed by the Sub-Judge of Chittagong.

THE CASE AGAINST PARMA NAND.

Further Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 10.

The case against Bhai Parma Nand, M.A., under the security section, was taken up today by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Devarka Das and Raghunath Sahay, pleaders, appeared for the defence and Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, represented the Crown. M. Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhri, pleader, who appeared as defence-witness, stated that he had been a member of the Arya Samaj for 23 years and that he had known Bhai Parma Nand for about 13 years. Parma Nand had been preaching the religion of Arya Samaj and supporting the institutions of that body. He knew Parma Nand as a quiet and well behaved man and as such liked him very much. Parma Nand had nothing to do with the policy or management of the "Hindustan" newspaper and had never been on its staff. On the visit of Lord Minto to Lahore, witness mentioned the name of Bhai Parma Nand in a meeting of the Hindu Sabha to be among the members of the deputation to His Excellency, but Parma Nand did not join the deputation as some friends suggested that he was too quiet a man to take part in a political or semi-political movement. Asked whether he knew K. Chaudhri, witness stated that he knew him first when he came to Lahore with Mr. Keir Hardie. Subsequently K. Chaudhri accompanied him to England, but they had to part company soon since he found that K. Chaudhri was not a very desirable companion. Witness could not say whether K. Chaudhri had any connection with Ajit Singh or that if he were a spy.

Cross-examined by the Government Advocate, witness stated that at the time he purchased the "Hindustan" newspaper, judgment in the "India" sedition case had not been delivered. The Magistrate had issued orders about the confiscation of the press and so he had to make an application to the Chief Court. There was a question in the Chief Court whether witness as pleader could run a newspaper and consequently he had to transfer the paper and press to his wife. Shanti Narain who was subsequently convicted for sedition at Allahabad was then working as Editor of the "Hindustan." Shanti Narain had some connection with Pindi Das who was convicted for sedition in the "India" sedition case. Dina Nath who was convicted as printer of the "India" newspaper was subsequently appointed Editor of the "Hindustan." Amba Parsad Sufi was also convicted for sedition in Allahabad was also appointed Superintendent of Hindustan Press and he too used to write for the paper. Witness had to quarrel with several editors of the "Hindustan" newspaper on account of their extreme views and they had to be ultimately dismissed. Witness admitted that several objectionable books and pamphlets which were the subjectmatter for prosecution in present cases had been printed in the Hindustan Press and some of them had appeared in consecutive issues of the "Hindustan" newspaper. Witness further stated that he was never a member of the Bharat Mata conducted by Ajit Singh. In 1907 he delivered a lecture under its auspices after consulting several members of the Bar in order to stop that mischievous propaganda. His speech was incorrectly reported to Government and so he had to repudiate it. His wife did not consult Ajit Singh on the policy of the "Hindustan" newspaper, but Ajit Singh complained that the policy of the "Hindustan" was getting too moderate.

Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister-at-Law, and President of the Chief Court Bar Association, who conducted the Patiala case, was next examined. Witness stated that a copy of Lajpat Rai's letter, dated 28th February, was filed in Ajit Singh's case on 9th and 10th December 1909. It was shown to him confidentially in connection with the Patiala case. When he heard of sedition cases in Lahore he thought it was quite possible that some documents which might have a direct bearing on the Patiala case might also have been discovered and so he asked those responsible for the Lahore cases to send him any such document.

Parmanand then filed a written statement which contained the following:—"That the treatise on Explosives alleged to have been found in an unlocked box of accused is not his and that it was never in his possession. That he never induced Shyamji Krishna Varma to supply nor ever himself supplied any book of a revolutionary or seditious nature from England to anybody in this country for circulation among the student community or otherwise. The reason why and the occasion or which the letter referring to such literature was sent to accused has been fully explained in Court by the writer of the letter. That the premises occupied by accused as stated were never used during his occupation of them as a centre for distribution of seditious literature. That accused had never had any connection of any kind with Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad or with any of their party, either in their propaganda or otherwise, and that newspapers or letters belonging to that party were never in the possession of accused and that he never had any knowledge of them. Accused further stated that he never took part in any political agitation or ever delivered lectures on politics and that the work he did was strictly confined to religious and social reform."

Among the letters filed by Parma Nand in his defence, there, was one from Har Dyal Mathur, M. A., Oxford, addressed to accused in which the writer said that he had been disgusted of Lajpatrai on account of his doings in England as well as on his return to India. Lajpatrai could not be expected to be of any use in national work since the time was getting more hard and days of comfortable politics hadgone by.

Nand Gopal had been sentenced to five years' transportation under section 124A by W. Harrison, Special Magistrate.

LARGE SEIZURE OF COCAINE.

Woman Arrested by Bombay Men at Ahmedabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 10.

Bombay Excise Inspectors, Kuverji Darasha and Nariman, arrested Buri Nabibud at the Ahmedabad Railway Station, transporting 6,960 grains of cocaine from Bandra to Ahmedabad. The Inspectors, receiving certain information, had followed the accused and arrested her with Police Inspector O'Gorman. The accused was placed to-day before the City Magistrate who sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. This is the largest record seizure of cocaine ever detected at Ahmedabad.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN INDIA.

Handsome Gift by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

THE following correspondence has been issued as a Press Communique:—

Bombay, 8th March 1910.

My dear Sir George Clarke,—For some time past I have realized that the facilities for acquiring a scientific and industrial training in India are not commensurate with the rapidly-growing needs of the country. I feel very strongly that the future of India and its place amongst the producer nations of the world, are largely bound up with a wide diffusion of a knowledge of science and of industrial training. This opinion of mine, I am glad to know, is shared by many leading members of the Mahomedan Community. Having been connected all my life with industrial enterprises, I am perhaps specially qualified both to appreciate the value of scientific and industrial training, and to realise the grievous lack of it in this country. It is, therefore, my earnest desire to help, so far as in me lies, to supply this great need in the organization of our industrial system; and to stimulate the spread of scientific and industrial training amongst the youth of all classes, and more particularly, amongst young Mahomedans.

For the furtherance of these ends I have much pleasure in placing at your Excellency's disposal, the sum of Rs. 4,50,000 (£30,000) to be devoted to:—(a) the improvement of scientific training; (b) the encouragement of scientific research bearing specially upon industrial progress in India; (c) the provision of scholarships for the scientific training of Mussulman boys, such scholarships to bear the name of the founder.

I wish this sum to be applied to the object I have indicated in whatever manner your Excellency may think best, and that the management and control of the endowment be vested entirely in the Government of Bombay. I am happy in the knowledge that I am able to offer this gift during the tenure of office of a Governor who has done so much to quicken interest in science and scientific industrialism in the Presidency, and whose talents and wide experience ensure the allocation of the endowment to the best possible advantage.

I have great pleasure in enclosing my cheque for Rs. 4,50,000 on the Bank of Bombay, for your Excellency's acceptance to be devoted at your discretion to the furtherance of the purposes which I have enumerated:—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

Bombay, 9th March 1910.

My dear Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim,—I am very grateful for your most generous donation to the great cause of science in this Presidency.

I believe that many thoughtful men in all communities share the views which have led you to this fine act of public beneficence.

In all progressive countries, science is being more and more brought to bear upon industrial development with remarkable results.

I am convinced that similar results can be obtained in India, if training in science and research work receive the attention they imperatively demand in the present day, and are adequately incorporated into our system of education.

For this object, I shall continue to work, and the munificent contributions which have been forthcoming from patriotic citizens like yourself will enable an Institute of Science to be created which shall be worthy of the city of Bombay.

I need not assure you that your wishes will be scrupulously carried out.

Again thanking you most warmly for your public-spirited action which I am sure you will always regard with satisfaction as a valued and a valuable help towards the fulfilment of one of the greatest needs of India.—Believe me, yours very truly,

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

TRAIN-WRECKING IN BENGAL.

Reward Offered for Detection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Another attempt at train-wrecking is reported from Asansol. A light engine from the Ukhara-Ondal-Santhid branch, when about two miles outside Ondal junction, ran over a fish plate taken out from the line and placed on the rails at or about 8 p.m. on the 8th instant. The engine and a tender were derailed, all the wheels being off the line.

LATER.

The Bengal Government Railway Police have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any one giving information that will lead to detection and conviction of person or persons concerned in the attempt to wreck No. 60 Down Parcels Express on the E. I. Railway between Ondal and Bukternagar block hut on the 5th instant and also with regard to the attempt on Tuesday to derail the passengar train between Ukharu and Ondal on the Ondal Southern branch of the E. I. Railway. No arrests have so far been made.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN OUTRAGE.

Attack on Europeans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Another outrage is reported from Kashi, in which three European passengers, Messrs. Guido, Bianchi and Sertoli, travelled first class to Moghal Serai from an up-country station on the North-Western Railway, to avail themselves of the No. 6 Down Kalka Express, their destination being Howrah. The train had halted at Kashi station and as it was steaming away a loud explosion was heard and it was seen that a bottle evidently containing strong acid had burst on the platform near the compartment occupied by the three Europeans. Two natives who were standing on the platform were injured, one being badly burned. An enquiry revealed that the missil had apparently been hurled at the train from a distance, but missed its mark though falling very near the first class compartment in question.

LATER.

From farther enquiries made about the outrage at Kashi on the three Italians, it transpires that the outrage was nothing more alarming than that it was an accidental dropping of a bottle of "phag" by a coolie who was celebrating the Holi festival.

EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

Twenty Intending Settlers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

A party of 20 Europeans and Anglo-Indian emigrants are proceeding to Queensland via Madras, Tuticorin and Colombo by to-night's mail. They are looked by the Royal Orient mail steamer "Otway" which leaves Colombo on Monday next. They are mostly railway men and they have purchased tracts of land in the districts of Brisbane, Rockhampton, Mackay and Townswill. One of these families come from Partabgarh in the United Provinces.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

Annual Prize-Giving.

GOVERNOR ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution took place yesterday afternoon in the Empire Theatre. H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided at the function, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Davies, A.D.C., was received at the entrance by Mr. C. M. Cursetji, President of the Board of Directors, Miss Serene M. Cursetji, and others.

An interesting programme of recitations, songs, and drill was gone through by the pupils, and of which the several items were loudly applauded by the audience. It opened with a pianoforte duet by Miss Dhanbai Jehangir Cursetji and Miss Heera bai Pestonji Khambatta. The annual report, which has already been published in these columns, was then read by the Secretary. An action song, entitled "Beneath the Golden Orange Grove" was the next item, which was followed by the rendering of Act V, Scene III of Shakespear's famous drama, "A Winter's Tale". In this, Misses Gulbai Rustomji Kharas, Serene Rustomji Kharas, Navajbai Hiraji Khambatta, Piroja Dinshaw Shroff, Dinbai Furdoonji Bisni and Meherbai Sorabshaw Clubwalla performed the different roles, assigned to them, very skilfully and were loudly cheered. Miss Serene Rustomji Kharas who gave a solo entitled "Cherry Pipe", sang with much effect, her excellent performance being enthusiastically cheered by the audience. "Cane Drill" was next gone through by junior girls, who also gave an exceedingly humorous recitation, entitled the "Picnic", in which a young girl who called herself "civilized" and would not sit down at an al fresco dinner until provided with a chair and with knife and forks, was taught a fine lesson in manners by her less "civilised" but undoubtedly better behaved sisters. The last item, "Cinderella", was next gone through by the senior girls.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

H. E. The Governor, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering on his rising to address the assembly, said:—

"Mr. Cursetjee, Ladies and Gentlemen,—"I have read with much interest the "Short History" of the Alexandra Institution and the Report of the Board of Directors for 1909. Nearly half a century has passed since the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee conceived the idea that female education was a great and growing need in Bombay and set himself with admirable strength of purpose to found an institution which should help to fulfil that need. The work of all pioneers is hard and the discouragements are many. In 1863, female education in England had not yet emerged from conventionality and became a serious object of public attention. In India, ancient prejudices opposed formidable obstacles to the high aims of Mr. Manockjee, and might well have daunted a man of less hopeful and less persistent character. Is has been said that all great movements pass through three stages. In the first they are rejected as being contrary to religion. In the second, they are pronounced to be plainly impossible. In the third, everyone has always known that they were right, necessary and inevitable. I will not examine into the truth of this proposition but certainly as regards education in India the third stage is now upon us. The demand for more and more education of every kind is being loudly proclaimed in many quarters, some of them unexpected, and the great question of the moment is the quality and not the quantity of education. What all true educationists have now to consider is the kind of education which will most surely and most rapidly lead to the real advancement of India. This is a difficult matter and one worthy of the attention of the clearest and most enlightened minds among us. All that is now certain is that the system which has grown up by casual accretions is unquestionably hampering progress in several directions.

"Happily female education with which only this Institution is concerned is a less complex problem. All important as is the place of women in the world, their occupations cannot have the great and increasing diversity which the modern State imposes upon the careers of men and which add to the difficulties of the educationists. In their case, we have to consider primarily what will best broaden their outlook, add to their interests and their happiness in life, conduce to their healthy physical and moral development, fit them to be helpful and inspiring companions to men, and train them to be wise managers of their homes and of their children. I believe that these were the objects which Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee had at heart and which the Alexandra Institution is seeking to promote. And surely no happier choice of a name could have been made than that of the gracious Princess (cheers) who won all hearts in England from the moment of her arrival in 1863, and who ever since has taken the warmest interest in all that concerns the welfare and the happiness of the people of whom she is now the loved and revered Queen. (Renewed cheering).

"I note that this Institution has passed through troublous times when its financial position was gravely crippled, but Mr. Manockjee never lost heart and he was spared to see the success for which he had laboured so long and so well. The Institution has now, I trust, passed into smooth waters and has before it a long and prosperous voyage freighted with real good for the present and the future of Bombay. It is a universal truth that the value of such movements as that initiated by the late Mr. Manockjee can never be brought to the test of figures, and we are all too much apt to judge results by statistics which are generally misleading. Good influences work silently and their spread cannot be determined. Each one of us can be a centre of such influences which may expand, like the widening rings produced by a disturbance in calm water, and may reach further than we can know. I am sure that the Alexandra Institution had accomplished work of an unseen character of which it may well feel proud.

"The signs of progress from small beginnings are most remarkable and encouraging. In 1844 I find that there were 20 pupils; now the Report tells us that there were 156 pupils at the end of last year. At starting, little could be attempted beyond the three R's, now, out of 11 pupils sent up for Matriculation 9 passed and the successes noted in the Report testify to the care bestowed upon the teaching. Mr. Manockjee wished the institution to be open to girls of all creeds; but it is natural that the Parsis, who were quick to recognize the advantages of Western education, should largely predominate. (Hear, hear). The fact to which the Directors draw attention, that 7 out of the 9 successful candidates for Matriculation were Hindu girls although there are only 22 Hindu pupils in all, is worthy of attention. It would not be fair to insist that, as a sum in proportion, if 7 out of 22 Hindu girls can pass, then 40 out of 126 Parsi girls should be able to do the same; but I agree with the Directors that the Parsis must "look to their laurels" if they mean to maintain the long lead in education which they have hitherto held.

"I congratulate all the girls who have received prizes tod-ay. Each prize-winner has shown some quality, special ability, or special diligence, or both in competing with her fellow-pupils I hope that you will be encouraged by your success to further exertions and that you will remember the excellent precept that applies alike to girls and boys, to women and to men: "Whatsoever the hand findest to do, do it with all thy might." (Hear, hear). That is one of the secrets of success at school and on the far wider stage of life. Much can be gained by all of us if we adopt the simple rule of taking pains, and to girls especially I would say, Do not despise what may seem to be the small duties in life. Those duties count for much in the lives of others and when they are well and conscientiously performed they hallow and ennoble the position of women, and add materially to the happiness of mankind. I congratulate you, Mr. Cursetjee, on the way you have followed in the footsteps of your distinguished father in working for the Institution which he had at heart. The position which it has attained must be a source of great satisfaction to you and to the Directors. I most cordially wish continued prosperity and an extending sphere of usefulness to an enterprize, swadeshi in the best sense, which is quietly and unostentatiously working for the good of Bombay." (Loud applause).

Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then gave away the prizes.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji proposed a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency and Lady Jamsetji. He said His Excellency had undoubtedly won the hearts of the people by his words and deeds. (Loud applause). They were very fortunate in having a popular Governor like Sir George Clarke to preside at their function and in having Lady Jamsetji to give away the prizes. (Cheers).

The vote was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

THE BITER BIT.

Anarchist's Attack on Krishnavarma.

Rather a curious variation upon the usual type of Indian anarchist pamphlet reaches us this week with the Paris postmark, says the "Pioneer". It is nothing less than a vehement attack upon Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, "Sham Kitchen worm" the writer calls him amongst other things, by one of his own school. It is well known that Mr. Krishnavarma has had his differences with most of the other extremists who do not go to the same lengths as he does and who while they wish the end will not (openly) approve the means. He has not been sparing in his epithets for Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and others whom he regards as renegades. But this attack proceeds obviously from a sound anarchist, one of his own hand. It is full of the coarsest abuse and bazaar terms of endearment, and only interesting as betraying the moral leval of this nursery of criminals. The writer is, or has been, an intimate of the man he bespatters, as is evident from the description of his way of life. "He lives in one of the finest houses in the most beautiful city in the world, and this house is situated in the most fashionable quarter of that city. As you descend from the tramcar you pass through a long avenue of noble trees to reach this hermit's house at 10 Avenue Ingres. It is a very elegant building and looks over the famous Bois de Boulogne. It is equipped with the latest improvement electric lift, electric light, hot and cold baths and steam heated. The rooms are sumptuous and the views from the windows are magnificent. Here in the midst of all the good that God has given to man, this suffering saint receives his lieutenants and satellites on Sunday afternoons. Most of them are attracted to his house by the very excellent tea and cakes and fruits which are served in abundance, and it is at these parties that the fat Panditsheds crocodile tears over the famine-stricken millions of India. It is at these gatherings that he enjoins his guests to give up all worldly pleasure and lead an austere life. National songs are sung and the hated Feringhee is damned by one and all." According to the writer his quarrel with Krishnavarma arose out of doubts of his sincerity. He was led to doubt whether his leader possessed the loftiness of purpose of a true patriot. He asked how it was that his teacher was sitting comfortably at home instead of taking to the pistol or bomb like his disciples. The Pundit's answer, that there must be a division of labour in all enterprises, did not satisfy him, and he has ended by discovering that the editor of the "Indian Sociologists" is not a patriot, that is to say a murderer by intent, at all, but a hypocrite who is playing with the subject for the sake of notoriety. His devotion for the Mother is assumed piety and cant. "It is now high time that this old serpent should be shown up in his true colours. . . . During my fairly long stay at the India House I never came across even one student who had a good word to say for this stinking lickpenny. Madan Lal Dhingra hated him like poison. The heartless treatment meted out to Das, Chatopadya, Sinha, Bapat, Abbas, Haider Reza and others have now convinced his foolish admirers what a heartless brute is this cursed impostor. His agreement with Muckerji would put to shame even the much abused Shylock of Venice. It is not a pound of flesh that he wants: he will not be satisfied until he drinks the last drop of his victim's blood. Even while he was a boy he broke off with his village fiancee to marry a rich man's daughter for her money. In this monetary dealings with his scholars he has shown himself to be the most hard hearted and dishonest miser. After making his contracts he always devises means to wriggle out of them. He offers scholarships to parade his liberality but when the time of paying the money comes, motives are not wanting for not fulfilling the contract. . . . . Poor India! the misery of thy children is too great forwards. But no tale of desolation however heart-rending, ever extracts a particle of pity from the iron heart of this inhuman monster, rolling in riches. Finally Mr. Krishnavarma is warned that a traitor is worse than a foreign conqueror, and that justice sometimes strikes with lightning rapidity. All this, of course, very likely means nothing more than the writer has been refused the loan of a five pound note pending an expected remittance. But it throws a most instructive light on the general tone of morals and manners among the attractive circle which has been evolving schemes of Indian regeneration under the roof of the India House.

COLONEL BARTER'S DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

A Hearty Farewell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 10.

Colonel Barter, Cammanding the Lincolnshire Regiment, who has retired on completion of service, bid farewell to the Battalion at the Sergeant's Mess. He was received by the Sergt.-Major and Sergts, when the former, in a brief speech, said that the Battalion in its entirety and regretted the Colonel's departure and that of Mrs. Barter.

After refreshments Colonel Barter replied thanking them for the kind sentiments expressed and further for their excellent assistance rendered him in the discharge of his duties for the maintenance of discipline and diffusion of tone and espirit de corps. After thirty-two and a half years in the Regiment it was an effort to wrench him to leave the Battalion. He concluded by wishing the Battalion all possible good luck.

The Colonel's carriage was then dragged by the men to the Officers' Mess preceded by the band playing the "Auld Lang Syne," and he was surrounded by every available man off duty. He was then given a hearty farewell, and left Poona for Bombay by the night train. A number of officers were present at the station. Colonel Barter sails for England this week.

THE PATIALA STATE.

The Maharaja's New Regime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMBALA, MARCH 10.

The Maharaja of Patiala, after a personal interview with Sir Louis Dane, is effecting important changes in State administration. He has accepted Mr. Warburton's resignation as Inspector General of Police and given him a bonus of Rs. 15,000 and a khillut of Rs. 1,000. Sirdar Bughwwan Singh, late President of the Council of Regency, succeeds.

HEALTH OFFICER OF MADRAS.

Training in Malaria Field Work

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

Captain T. S. Ross, I.M.S., Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, is under orders to proceed to Amritsar to go through a special course on Malaria Field work under the direction of Captain S. R. Christophers, Assistant to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

Captain Ross leaves Madras to-night as the course commences on the 14th instant.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

Alleged Ill-Treatment of Witnesses.

THE Nasik Murder Trial was once more resumed at the Bombay High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The prisoners are Anante Lakshiman Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Ganesh Balaji Vaidya and Dallatraya Pandurang Joshi, charged with abatment without being present.

The witness Damodar Chandrati, a prisoner in custody on another charge, was cross-examined by Mr. Wadia. He repeated his statement about ill-treatment by the police, and stated that it went on regularly from the day of his arrest, four or five days after the murder. He would not be able to recognise the police officers, who beat him as they did so in the dark.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, the witness said, he had never possessed a pistol nor had he ever given one to prisoner No. 1.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General Chandrate said out of fear of the police he made untrue statements which it was arranged he should make when he was taken before the Magistrate Mr. Pulsikar.

Gopal Govindari, a Brahmin student of Nasik, aged 18, also under arrest, said, when he was taken before Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. Davar held in his hand a copy of the statement he had made before Mr. Kopekar, and warned him "putting his finger on his moustache," that if he did not speak the truth, notice would be taken of it. Then he became frightened and he answered according to the confession he had made to Mr. Kopekar and which was untrue. He said in that Court that Soman had administered an oath in writing to him that he would serve his country in any manner whatsoever, and said that they had a society to endeavour to obtain independence. He further said that having lived at Aurangabad about five years ago that he knew Gangaram and gave Ganesh, 6th accused, a letter of introduction. All these things were untrue and were merely what the police had taught him. Further statements of this kind were that Ganesh had shown him several pistols, one of which he gave him, that witness administered the society's oath to Gangaram and two others; that he went to Ganesh Vaidya for news of the murder because he had sworn him and thought he might know about it; that Ganesh had shown him the accounts of the Society, and that they contained the expenses of a trip to Aurungabad and trips to obtain acids. The witness also denied the truth of the Magistrate's note that he seemed to regard the proceedings as a joke.

ALLEGED ASSAILANT RECOGNISED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said, he was afraid of the police because they had tied him up with his hands behind them and struck him under the ribs with their clenched fists. Also he was tortured. He could recognise the people who did this. He had seen one of them in the building and —(looking round the Court)—he identified a Mahomedan with an orange and gold turban who was standing in the corridor and looking through the windows into the Court as the man who tied his hands and had struck him in the ribs.

The man was called in and he gave his name as Ali Khan Amin Khan, a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

Witness said this beating occurred on the day of his arrest. He was asked if he would make certain statements to the Magistrate. Witness refused, was first threatened and then beaten. After this he consented and was shown a written statement, which he read four or five times. He was given the paper twice afterwards before being examined by Messrs. Kopekar and Montgomerie.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General, witness said he was tortured in the "torture-room" next to that in which Mr. Kopekar took his evidence. He was tortured for about two hours, but he could not remember whether there was any light in the room or not. He now recognised another officer Naoroji N. Gustadji, a Parsi in European dress, who assisted in the torture. These were the only people who beat him. He denied before Mr. Kopekar that he had been further tortured, because he was afraid of further torture.

By the Court: He could not remember whether the statement, which was shown him on the second occasion was the same which he saw on the first.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE.

Ali Khan, the Poona Sub-Inspector, was now called, and denied that he had ill-treated the last witness in any way since his arrest. He totally denied the last witness' charges in regard to himself and Naoroji.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia witness denied that he was nicknamed "Whag" or tiger by either the sepoys in the Poona Police or by Mr. Guider. He also denied other allegations in this and in previous cases.

Witness said he knew of no reason why the last witness should have accused him.

Mr. Wadia: Then why were you watching him giving his evidence, through that window?—I was only standing there.

Naroji N. Gustadji, Inspector, C.I.D., also denied the charges.

Laxman Dendakar, a student of Nasik, aged 18, said that last August he was at Ganesh Vadya's house where four or five days Ganesh and a Brahmin whom he did not know were engaged in making picric acid.

MORE MAKING OF PICRIC ACID.

Continuing, witness said he had never seen the pistols and revolver shown to him. He saw the sixth and seventh accused in Nasik on the day of Mr. Jackson's murder.

The Advocate General was here given leave to cross-examine the witness, who said his evidence was taken down in writing by Mr. Montgomerie. What he said to Mr. Montgomerie was not true. He had told the Magistrate that he knew Soman, who had taught him to make picric acid. He also told the Magistrate that he had prepared a pound and a half of picric acid with Soman and Ganesh. No oath was administered to him by Govind Gopal, but he had told the Magistrate so, and to him he had also said that the oath was administered to Vaidya also in his presence. He had told the Magistrate that the oaths were in connection with the secret society, which had to do with getting pistols and acids for making bombs to obtain Swaraj. He had told the Magistrate that he had returned a revolver to Ganesh at 8 p.m. on the night of the murder, and that he had given the secret society two seres (gold ornaments) one stolen from his aunt and the other from one Johsi. He was calm when he gave evidence before the Magistrate. He knew the third accused by sight, who used to come to witness' house with Ganesh in order to prepare acids.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said the police had ill-treated him. The police wanted him to admit that an oath was administered to him, that he had given a revolver to Ganesh and that he knew how to make picric acid. He did not know how to make picric acid. He had never been a member of a secret society, but he said so to the Magistrate because the police forced him to admit it. What he said to the Magistrate about the revolvers was entirely false.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, he wished to retract the statements he had made before Mr. Montgomerie, as they were made through fear of the police.

Re-examined, witness said, that Ganesh took away the bottle of picric acid. He was tortured two or three days after his arrest. He pointed out a Browning pistol on the day of his arrest. The pistol was in a prickly pear bush fully loaded. He came to know that through the police. After his arrest he took the police to his house, to show them the glasses that were used in the preparation of picric acid.

"ARRESTED FOR THE SAKE OF ANANTE.

Gangaram Rupchand, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a Marwaree and resided at Aurangabad. He came to Nasik after Mr. Jackson's murder. Nobody arrested him, but he asked the police to handcuff him. He had seen Gopal Govind, since he was arrested. He never belonged to any secret society at Aurangabad. He got himself arrested for the sake of his friend, Anant Luxman Kanhere, who was "his life and soul." He had lived with the witness at Aurangabad for the last three years. He came to know Ganesh Vaidya at Yeola about six months ago. There Vaidya told the witness that he was going to Aurangabad and witness asked to go with him. When they reached Aurangabad

Kanhere was there. Ganesh did not meet Kanhere there. After Ganesh's departure, Anant, was at Aurangabad continuously for two months. Since coming to the jail he came to know Deshpande whom he had never seen at Aurangabad. He knew Ananta's handwriting.

WITNESS REFUSES TO SPEAK.

This witness, unlike other witnesses, who were in custody, had not had his handcuffs removed. He certainly behaved in the dock in a strange manner. Continually smiling and muttering abrupt remarks, sometimes in English, he enquired "Who is Baptista" and ordered the Advocate-General to "go on" then rattling his handcuffs he loudly but briefly enquired if they could not be taken off. On his arrival in the box, he had tried to make a speech to the Court, but had been told to answer questions. Now during a lull in the proceedings he calmly informed the Court that unless his application was granted, he would answer no more questions.

The Chief Justice: You are ordered to answer them.

A question was put by the Attorney-General and witness saying in Marathi "you have not acceded to my request" tightly shut his lips At a second question. He replied, "Do anything to me, hang me if you like, my request has not been acceded".

The Chief Justice was suggesting that for the time being another witness should be called, when the witness asked if his request would be granted after he had answered the questions.

The Chief Justice replied that any request should receive consideration.

This apparently satisfied the witness, who replied that he heard of the murder in Aurangabad when he did not know that Anante was not at Barsi Hill, Ananta did not live in his house but he used to see him every day.

WISHED TO DIE WITH ANANTE.

He was asked if his evidence before the Magistrate was true, and he replied. "I deliberately said that a false statement was true in order that I might be hung with Anante."

In a moment or two Gangaram excitedly announced. "I threw the Ahmedabad bomb; it was I who murdered Mundilal Banerji, so that I may be hanged at once."

"Friendships," he stated again, "was so firm between me and Ananta. I told him I would not care for any perishable body and I would sacrifice myself for him."

Witness having been induced to pay some attention to the questions, denied that Dharap had administered the oath of the secret society to him, and added that verything he told in that Court was an invention.

He also denied that he told the Magistrate, "Ganesh has said that with all the money they have in France, if the people would learn to use bombs, they could could drive the English out of India."

Neither did he say that Anante had remarked, "You people are making a great mistake by not murdering the Judges, who give harsh punishment to patriots like Savarkar and Tilak."

At the completion of his evidence Gangaram was asked what he wished to say to the Court. He first asked for fifteen minutes in which to speak and then for ten. Finally when told to give the gist of his remarks, he replied, "I want to speak about Ananta and myself. I want to say that I should either be hanged or let off. If I am transported or sent to prison I well commit suicide."

The Court here adjourned until to-day.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., who was deputed to proceed into the districts for a period of three months from the 1st December 1909 to inspect the District and Subordinate Courts, resumed the execution of the ordinary duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st March.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. L. H. Spence proceeded on leave :—Mr. H. M. Gibbs to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range. Mr. R. Mac Tier to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind. Mr. R. M. Phillips to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, in addition to his own duties, from date of departure of Mr. L. H. Spence, pending relief by Mr. H. M. Gibbs.

Lieutenant A. L. Skinner, 122nd Ratputana Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Bhuj, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant E. H. Staples, and to exercise the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge as described in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj.

Mr. R. Lalah, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Kaira, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. F. W. Gerrard is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 8th February.

Mr. W. B. Manley to act as District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. R. MacTier, pending further orders.

Mr. L. Graham, I. C. S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Kanara Sessions Division, to exercise jurisdiction in the Canara Court of Session during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Kanara District, and, to try all cases committed, and hear all appeals presented, to the Court of Session during such vacation.

Mr. H. M. Haslehust is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 8th February.

Lieutenant H. F. W. Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Belgaum District and to exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Belgaum.

Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., on return to duty, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, vice Mr. C. A. B. Beatty proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. N. Richardson to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind with effect from 25th February, vice Mr. Asardas Motacam, on furlough and subject to his lien, on return to duty, on the appointment.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., Collector of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from 29th March or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kanara, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District, vice Mr. Ganpatrav Damodar Panse retiring.

Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from 11th March or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The Reverend W. E. C. Henry, M.A., is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind).

The services of the Reverend J. G. S. Syme, M.A., Chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 26th February.

The Reverend E. S. Hall, M.A., Senior Chaplain Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 16th April.

Mr. A. H. Fell, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months.

Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

The following transfer is ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch: Mr. E D. Chanter, from Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, to Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts Bombay.

WEEKLY PLAGUE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 5th March was 24,834 seizures, resulting in 21,514 deaths. Provincial returns were as follows:—Bombay, 1,008 deaths; Bengal, 2,544; Madras, 29; the United Provinces, 8,260; the Punjab, 6,227; Burma, 300, and the Central Provinces, 1,300, and Rajputana, 1,708.

NOTES FROM VALA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

While travelling in Kathiawar on a visit to places of historical importance I had an occasion to visit Vala, the seat of a Native State of that name, a small town, ten miles away from Dhola, a railway station on the B. G. J. P. line. About a mile north of this town are the remains of Vallabhipur, the capital of the Chavada dynasty of the Rajput Kings of Guzerat, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century A. D. The ruins of Vallabhipur present a fine view of great historical importance and many European students of ancient Indian archæology frequently visit the place. The native ruler of Vala, His Highness the Thakoresahib Vakhatsinghji, a very kind and courteous gentleman, maintans a fine well-furnished Dak Bungalow for the use of travellers to Vallabhipur, which is under the management of a capable man, who fully understands the needs and requirements of European and Indian travellers. His Highness also arranges free conveyances from Vala to Vallabhipur at the shortest notice and intending tourists will find the place well worth a visit.

Vala is a third class Native State, of Kathiawad, with an area of 40 square miles, and have a population of twelve thousand inhabitants. The Native Chief is H. H. the Thakore Sahib Vakhatsinghji, aged about 45 years. I have had occasion to visit many Native Princes of India, but I never came across a more simple, polite and easily accessible ruler than His Highness. Vala, the captial of the State is a finely built town surrounded by a brick-wall, and though a comparatively very small place, it maintains all the institutions of modern civilization needed for the progress of the people. There is a well-built vernacular high school attached with an Anglo-Vernacular school and a Girl's school in the centre of the town with an average attendance of 150 pupils in the Boys' school and 100 in the Girls' school. There is a finely-built library with a good stock of all the best books on literature, science and philosophy and many English and vernacular dailies and weeklies are subscribed including the Bombay papers. The hospital and dispensary is in the charge of a Parsi doctor, an L. M. & S., of Bombay, a man of long experience. It contains all the up-to-date surgical appliances and patients of all classes are treated day and night. In addition to these there are various public places of interest, a fine garden outside the town, the jail, the durbar hall, the dharamsala, the dak bungalow, a small museum, etc.

The administration is carried on under the direct supervision of His Highness the Thakore Sahib, who works day and night for the good and advancement of his subjects. He has made it really a model State for others to copy, and there is nothing in the whole administration left to be desired.

His Highness very kindly granted me an interview and during the course of conversation lasting for about two hours, he gave me a vivid idea of what his views were regarding the British rule in India. He gave me to understand that, being away from all the noise and bustle of the hot-beds of political discussions of various conflicting nature, he could form a better idea of the achievements of the British nation in India. Never never, he said, was any ruler or individual in India in pre-British times sure of maintaining intact his liberty or property for one moment and if one casts a glance at the history of the last 5,000 years the establishment of absolute peace within a comparatively short space of only a century and a half from a chaos lasting over five thousand years was a glory all Britain's own. No one, he said, has any idea of the deadly feuds of almost daily occurrence between native chiefs that raged continually from one end of India to the other, involving loss of thousands of lives and destruction of the fair fruits of peace and industry, plundering, ravaging, killing without law or justice. In these days he said "when materialism is at the top of its glory and when struggle for existence is the keenest it is the right time to think if any other nation in the world could ever maintain such serene peace, especially in a country with so many varied interests of caste, colour and creed as India. True, the Government may be defective in some points, but he said in all history there was no perfect Government in the world since the creation. He said regardless of his personal interests if ever a time arose when the British power in India was threatened, he for one would not hesitate a moment to sacrifice his life, liberty and property, not in the cause of the British, but in the cause of India itself and the whole human peace. The only complaint, he said, he had to make was that some of the officers of the British Government either failed to understand the views of the great statesmen at the helm or did not carry out to the letter the orders of their superiors. He cited as an example the interference, sometimes very undesirable on the part of Government officials in the private affairs of the Native States which, while absolutely unjustified, was many a time uncalled for, and the policy of non-interference recently declared by Lord Morley and confirmed by Lord Minto, if duly carried out, would, he said, bind all the Native Chiefs of India to the Sovereign power in ties of unbroken friendship for centuries to come.

"It is all very well," he concluded, "to demand all the things that would satisfy the citizens of Utopia, but are these the men who would hold honorably all the rights and privileges that they demand, and use them for the benefit of mankind?"

THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

With the presentation of Japan's reply to China the Chinchou-Aigun railway scheme enters upon a new and interesting phase. The announcement that an agreement for the construction of this line by an Anglo-American syndicate had received the sanction of the Chinese Government followed too closely upon the heels of the rejection of the United States' proposal for the neutralisation of the Manchurian railway system to prevent the connection between the two schemes being overlooked by anyone—even if they had not been submitted simultaneously to the Russian Government for its approval. But however close the relationship in this instance between America's financial enterprise and her diplomatic activity in the Far East, the British Government lost no time in pointing out that international obligations were of more weight with it than financial considerations; for before it could lend the railway scheme diplomatic support it must be satisfied that China had secured the approval of Russia and Japan, the Powers primarily affected. This advice has been acted upon and we now learn the tenour of Japan's reply. It is in effect to take a leaf out of America's book by proposing for the Chinchou line the very neutralization that the Washington Government sought to obtain for the Manchurian railways. Mr. Knox, it will be remembered was credited with having expressed his readiness to make the loan for the new railway international in character. Japan's proposals however would seem to go considerably farther for she contemplates participation not only in the loan and the supply of material for the railway but also in the construction of the line in the supply of engineers and in sub-contracts while insisting upon the right to construct a branch line connecting with Tientsing on the South Manchuria Railway. Such a suggestion cannot fail to embarrass the United States' Government, for if it accepts this scheme in its entirety, it will have secured a fresh railway for China, but not on terms that will enable it to pose as a disinterested champion of Chinese rights; while if it refuses Japan's proposal, the latter will be able to point to the hollowness of American's anxiety to be generous with other people's goods.

That an appreciation of the shrewdness of its move has not been altogether lost upon the Japanese Government is indicated by the comments of an important vernacular paper, which points out that America as the champion of neutralisation cannot fail to agree to the new railway being internationalised. The world at large, however, has little patience for diplomatic sparring of the nature, but has at heart the interests of China, who stands in need of a railway running through this portion of Chihli into Manchuria. If all the nation concerned could approach the subject from this point of view there would be hope for the Chinchou-Aigun railway even without acting upon the suggestion advanced in the United States that construction should be begun despite, any caveat that might be issued by Japan. Both Russia and Japan have right in Manchuria that cannot be called in question; least of all by the United States and Great Britain, who have no political interests in the three fertile provinces, beyond the maintenance of some measure of reality for the policy of the open door. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Tokio and St. Petersburg Governments resented and rejected the neutralization proposal, and are now inclined to oppose, or to demand participation in, the construction of the new line to Taitsihar. Russia's answer to China's notification is not yet known; but it may be expected to follow the lines of the Japanese reply. It will thus be left to Great Britain to play the historic role of the "honest broker," if China is to be saved from the consequence of having chosen the present moment for an attempt to force matters to an issue by accentuating differences between the Powers interested in Manchuria. Japan's proposals do not necessarily represent the only possible basis of an agreement regarding the Chin-chou-Aigun railway; and after administering her rebuff to American diplomacy, she may find it to her interest to make it clear that she does not advance such an impossible claim as political participation in all railway schemes in north-eastern China.

So matters stand for the nonce, while the attention of the world has once more been attracted to Manchuria. The conflicting attitudes are not irreconciable; and if China feels unequal to the task, she has not far to turn for advice. Both Japan and Russia have rights to preserve which have cost them much to obtain; but little argument is required to show that the Chinchou Aigun railway cannot be regarded altogether in the same category as the Harbin-Taiiren line. In the first place it is to be built in the interests of China, from the promotion of which nations, given equal opportunity, stand to benefit commercially. The Japanese proposals, if accepted in their entirety, must introduce the political element, which had been eliminated from the original scheme propounded by the United States. Remunerative employment is sought by the latter for her accumulation of surplus wealth, and rightly or wrongly the nation has decided that one of the most suitable spheres presents itself in China, especially in Manchuria. Great Britain has also to fare abroad for investments, but she is compelled by instinct and tradition to respect the rights of nations with which she has amicable relations and financial advantage cannot wean her from her allegiance to moral obligations. China, it is to be feared, is more likely to find others more potent advocates of her cause than herself. The issue thus lies between the other four countries and there can be little doubt that judicious negotiations would lead to a reconciliation of views that now seem as the poles asunder. Russia is unlikely to adopt an unyielding attitude, while Japan on the eve of the Japan-British Exhibition can hardly wish to jeopardize the success of that undertaking by a rebuff to British overtures and hostility to British interests.—"N. C. Herald."

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

The Madras Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

At the Small Cause Court before Mr. C. Krishnan, the suit brought by H. A. Quealy, adult member of the Pollard Lilliputian Opera Company against A. H. Pollard to recover wages and passage money to Australia, amounting to Rs. 630, came on for argument to-day.

Mr. Bewes addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Bewes criticised Mr. Pollard's evidence at great length, laying stress on the circumstance that Mr. Pollard being agitated did not know what he said or did. He also stated Mr. Pollard's object of instituting criminal proceedings against Rouse and Miller was to get something for himself.

Mr. Rencontre on behalf of the defendant argued:—"Was it likely having laid out money in advance for performances in Colombo and having made all arrangements to go there, all of a sudden without any pressure or coercion, Mr. Pollard would change his mind in the middle of the night and willingly hand over the children to Rouse. Rouse and Miller were on their trial and in order to escape consequences of the Criminal law they had to plead that Pollard had given his consent to the removal of the children. They were both interested witnesses and the Court should not attach much importance to their evidence It was highly improbable Pollard would have given his consent and even of he did he must have done so under pressure."

His Honour interrupting remarked if Pollard had clearly told Rouse and Miller he objected to any interference on their part and the children could not be taken away they would probably have left the children alone. Because one of those gentlemen had stated they would not allow children to go, it could not be said that that constituted unlawful assembly.

Mr. Rencontre replied that it would have been an unlawful assembly had his client not been a prudent man. Pollard as a sensible man placed the responsibility on the shoulders of those who took away the children or there might have been a riot.

His Honour remarked that the only question to be decided was whether the tour was ended or not. If the tour was not ended, why was it that Pollard after a warrant had been issued against him in the present case pay up the other adult members of the troupe. This was done apparently because Pollard considered the tour was ended. It was difficult to understand how it was not a case of free consent considering Pollard had paid the children wages amounting to Rs. 105 unless it was his case that he was so terrified that he did not know what he was doing.

Mr. Rencontre submitted on the facts that it was clear the tour was not ended, even if the Court came to the conclusion that the tour was ended. He further submitted that plaintiff himself had by his conduct forfeited all claim of his wages.

His Honour promised to deliver judgment on Monday.

THE MISSING CHANDELIER AT DELHI.

Trace Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 10.

A portion of the silver chandelier, stolen from the Juma Masjid, Delhi, has been recovered from a neighbouring field. A gang of robbers who carried on their depradations in Delhi and elsewhere has been apprehended. Stolen property, worth several thousands, was found in their possession.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Mr. Price Collier arrived from Benares this morning and Prince Liechtenstein, Count Potocki, Duc de Muchi and Mr. Tottenham from Darjeeling and are guests at Government House.

Messrs. H. V. Cobb and Valentine Chirol are expected at Government House to-morrow.

Rear Admiral Slade and Staff and Lieutenant Colonel Cox who have been guests at Government House, leave for Bombay by the mail to-night.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers etc.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 7th instant, forwarding, with reference to Standing Committee Resolution, dated the 22nd December, copy of a letter to his address, dated the 21st January, from the Executive Health Officer (as follows), and stating that he agrees with that Officer in the matter:—With reference to your No. 32450 of 11th January 1910, forwarding a copy of the Standing Committee Resolution of 22nd December, regarding objections raised on religious grounds to the Municipal requisitions for filling in or hermetically covering wells containing anopheles mosquitoes larvæ, I have the honour to state that I invited the opinions of two well-known Parsi priests in Bombay. I forward herewith a copy of my letter sent to them together with copies of their replies from which it will be seen that there is no religious objection to the covering of these wells with a wire-gauze of fine mesh. This, however, is not a permanent preventive, as it is stated, a door is required to draw the water and this may be left open at any time. I would therefore suggest that in the case of temples where well water is required for religious purposes, the well be properly and substantially covered with strong wire mosquito proof covering and a pump fixed. The onus of keeping the well covered so as to make it mosquito proof rests with the owner of the well and failing compliance or neglect to keep the cover in repair renders him liable to further action.

Following is a copy of the letter from the Health Officer to Sanamsul-ulma-Dastur Darab Dastur Peshotan Sahanjana and Shamsul-ulma-Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, referred to—

"You are doubtless aware that it has been proved beyond doubt that malarial fevers are conveyed from one human being to another by the bites of a certain variety of mosquitoes. These insects breed in water and the water of wells appear to have a special attraction for them. In the course of our inspection we have found the larvæ of these mosquitoes in the wells attached to certain Fire Temples. We have asked the owners of these Fire Temples to hermetically cover these wells, but they have invariably replied that they cannot do so as the water is absolutely necessary for religious purposes. I may mention for your information that Dr. C. A. Bentley, who has been specially appointed by Government at the request of the Corporation to investigate the causes of malaria in Bombay City, points out that as long as such wells remain unprotected from mosquitoes they will be the means of spreading malaria. It is therefore my duty to call on the owners of these wells to cover them. At the same time I wish to do this with as little inconvenience as possible to the religious customs of the people. My object is not to prevent the use of the well water, but to effectually prevent its becoming a breeding place for these mosquitoes. As you are one of the recognised authorities on the Parsi Scriptures, I shall be much obliged if you will be good enough to give me your opinion on the subject as to how our object can be accomplished in these particular cases. If such wells are hermetically covered with wire-gauze of very fine mesh and hand pumps are placed in them for drawing the water, our object will be very well served provided the covering is kept intact."

In his letter, dated the 18th January, Shamsul-Ulma-Dastur Dorab-Dastur Peshotan Sanjana wrote to the Executive Health Officer:—"With reference to your letter of the 14th instant which reached me by post yesterday evening, I beg to reply as follows:—In the Zoroastrian religion great importance is attached to the laws of health and rules of purity and it has therefore been a common practice in connection with the wells attached to the sacred places of Pareis to see that those wells are properly cleaned from time to time and the water kept in a pure and healthy condition. I am, therefore, of opinion that the unclean and impure state of the wells referred to by you has rendered them unfit for human use, much more for a sacred purpose which those wells cannot serve until the cause of impurity has been removed. According to the Zoroastrian Scriptures, well water is kept in a pure condition by its complete exposure to the solar rays, considered as the best disinfecting and purifying source. Hence it is incumbent that the well water that is used for daily consecration shall be always entirely exposed to the sun. Consequently if it is quite impossible to clean out impurities from the wells in question, or if it is indispensable for the sake of public health to cover such wells as a safeguard against the spread of malaria, then only the suggestion made in the last para. of your letter about the covering of wire-gauze might be adopted. No doubt it will be a check to the spread of malaria and partly allow the solar rays to fall on the well water. But as it is inquired that some part of the water consecrated should be poured into the well (from which it is drawn) at the end of the "Yasisha" and other like ceremonies and mixed with its source, I am afraid the hand-pump suggested by you will not serve the entire purpose. To obviate this difficulty a well covered with an opening must be made in the wire-gauze. There are, I suppose, few onanges of injurious larvæ and other impurities being admitted into the well through this opening, as it will always be used at daytime in the light of the sun (between 8 and 12 a.m. generally) and will be closed in two or three minutes after its opening."

Letter from Shamsul-Ulma-Jivanji Jamshedji Modi to the Executive Health Officer ran:

"With reference to your letter, dated 14th January, addressed to me as the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, I beg to say that as it is no part of the duty of the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet to give his opinion on religious subjects, kindly consider what I say here as my personal opinion. As a student of the Parsee Scriptures, I shall be always glad to place my poor services at your personal disposal or at the disposal of your Department. Coming to the subject of your letter a well is an indispensable requisite in a Parsee Fire Temple. As ancient Books the Sun is considered to be a great purifier, it is required that the well must be exposed to the rays of the Sun. So a well hermetically covered with wood or metal is prohibited. But one hermetically covered with wire-gauze of very fine mesh,' as suggested by you, would serve the purpose and would, I think, serve the Scriptural requirement. As to the question of drawing water from such a well, a part of the three principal ceremonies performed at a Fire Temple is known as that of Jor-melavvi (lit. to unite the Zaothra or ceremonial water with its source). As we speak of 'dust to dust,' i. e., one born from dust is in the end reduced to dust, this part of the ceremonial which symbolizes the circulation of water from the earth to the air and from the air to the earth requires what we may, on a similar analogy, speak of as the transference of 'water to water.' It requires that a part of the water drawn for ceremonial purposes from the well must be in the end returned to its source—the well. So, the provision of the air pump, will not, I am afraid, meet all the requirements. I would therefore suggest that in addition to the hand pump, a small close fitting opening, also made of wire-gauze of fine mesh be provided. For ordinary purposes the hand pump may be used, but for the exceptional occasion when the water is to be drawn for ceremonial purposes and for the above-named Jor-melavvi ritual, the opening may be used. As the water for ceremonial purposes is required during the daytime only, this provision will not permit of the mosquitoes getting in, which generally occurs at night. Even during the day, it will not require a frequent opening."

It was resolved to refer the whole correspondence to the Committee appointed to consider the question of fitting in wells to check the spread of Malaria.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Mahomedan Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

Mir Abbas Bahadur, Subadar Major, retired Orderly Officer to the King-Emperor, President of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference at Trichinopoly, and Mahomed Sheriff, Khan Bahadur, Municipal Commissioner, are candidates for election to the Madras Mahomedan seat in the Imperial Legislative Council now rendered vacant.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN BOMBAY.

The following Government Resolution passed on the Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1908-09, is published:—

Despite the fact that the efforts of the acting and permanent Registrars during the year under report were mainly directed towards the strengthening and consolidation of previously existing societies, there has been a satisfactory extension of the co-operative movement in the form of 24 newly registered societies. As the result of nearly five years' work by the present and preceding Registrar there were at the end of the year 169 registered societies, of which, however, 43 had not then got into working order, the number of working societies being 126 against 115 at the end of the preceding year. Corresponding with this extension in numbers there was

A GENERAL STRENGTHENING

of individual societies. Thus the average membership of the Urban Societies, exclusive of those described as Centrals, rose from 73 to 97, and of Rural Societies from 42 to 59. The average working capital of both classes of societies combined rose from Rs. 2,531 to Rs. 3,328, while the average reserve fund of societies actually at work rose from Rs. 64 to Rs. 156 in the case of Urbans and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 151 in the case of Rurals. The Registrar has also recorded the revival of a number of societies which had hitherto failed to make use of their funds and opportunities, and reports that as a whole the internal working of societies is improving. The latter point is illustrated by the fact that at least two societies issue printed annual reports, which would seem to indicate orderliness of management as well as a certain development of organisation. Cancellations of registration numbered only three and were not of the nature of collapses or failures such as might bring discredit on the movement and impede its spread. These facts are satisfactory as indicating that the co-operative movement is increasing its hold where it is already established, as well as covering year by year a wider area and affecting a greater number and variety of persons. It is also satisfactory that 16 of the 24 new societies registered during the year were formed in Gujarat, where it has generally been considered that conditions were not favourable for the establishment of co-operative credit. The Northern Division, excluding Bombay City, now closely approaches the Southern Division in the number of its societies and the Central Division in the amount of its working capital.

Although these facts are in themselves satisfactory it cannot be overlooked that the growth of co-operative credit, as apart from mere co-operative effort, is somewhat slow, and that the ideals associated with it are, under existing conditions, difficult to realise fully in practice. The capital of the registered societies now amounts to Rs. 5,62,456, but of this 22 per cent. represents pecuniary aid from Government in the form of loans and as such as nothing to do with co-operative credit, while only 6 per cent. has been obtained as loans from outside. The cost of the assistance and control provided by Government through its organised staff must also not be overlooked. This is estimated to cost Rs. 31,000 in the current financial year and Rs. 42,000 next year. As pointed out by the Registrar, the number of societies has so increased that he must now devote a large portion of his time and energy to general supervision and direction. The work of spreading a knowledge of the principles of co-operation and of initiating new societies must now be and more to be entrusted to the other agents—to honorary organizers and patriotic non-official gentlemen who are pleased to work for the good of others, to district officers, and to the Registrar's staff. The establishments of the Agricultural Department which work in the districts under the control of the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies are exceptionally well placed for assisting the Registrar in this respect, and their services should be fully availed of. Their efforts will be supported by the examples of

SUCCESSFUL SOCIETIES

doing useful work in nearly every district in the Presidency. But while Government consider that co-operation has made such progress in the Presidency as in the conditions of the country may fairly be regarded as satisfactory, and that it is capable of continuous extension by the agencies which are taking up the work, the same cannot be unreservedly said of the growth of co-operative credit. Some progress in this direction has indeed been made, but it is apparent that some organised plan is required for the attention of one or more agency, without which the societies will not for some time be able to make any real impression on the larger problems of debt redemption and of financing the agriculturist in all his current and occasional needs. It is satisfactory, as remarked by the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies, that Urban Societies have succeeded to a small extent in raising loans in the open market, but it will take some years before Rural Societies are able to do the same. The credit and influence of their members, many of whom are reduced in circumstances owing to a succession of bad seasons from which they are just beginning to recover is considerably less than that of members of Urban Societies. For this reason Government have strongly supported a scheme of the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackeresey and the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas for starting a Central Bank with the help of a Government guarantee. The institution of such a bank will give Rural Societies facilities for financing themselves on the basis of co-operative credit, and it is hoped will cause them to increase both in numbers and activities.

It is singular that grain banks, which would appear to be appropriate aids to the agriculturist and to meet his views as well as his needs, should have made so little progress. So far only one society has a definite grain business and the experience of grain banks is still practically confined to official efforts in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. Government will be glad to learn more in another year of the experiments in the latter district. In another direction, however the indigenous institution of caste has formed the basis of 22 Urban and 14 Rural Societies, mostly formed for the benefit of the depressed and humbler classes and requiring no doubt a certain amount of support and encouragement from outside the castes. The operations of the Southern Maratha Society also show how the caste may be adapted and used within the society for co-operative business while the society as a whole need not recognise distinctions of caste and creed.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Steps have already been taken to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act so as to exempt Co-operative Credit Societies from its operation and thus remove the anomaly referred to by the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies. Orders have also been issued which allow to societies a refund of 75 per cent. on money order commission charged on remittances between societies and their financing agencies. As regards recovery from debtors of costs in civil suits, to which the Registrar refers in paragraph 82 of his report, the matter does not appear to Government to be one which has yet reached a stage calling for remedial measures. The necessary of changing unworkable by-laws referred to in the following paragraph of the report is a subject for separate representation by the registrar.

In view of the successful working of the one society which exists in Sind, it is regretted that no increase in the number of societies or, in the spread of a knowledge of co-operation is recorded in that Province.

The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that another gentlemen has during the year placed his services at the disposal of the Registrar for work as an Honorary organizer. He has much pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the services of the five gentlemen who are now similarly engaged, as well as of the work done by the numerous unofficial gentlemen who are associated in the everyday existence of the societies. He also commends the several District officers who have helped the movement with their sympathy and encouragement, and the Mamlatdars who have taken an active part in the inception and development of societies. Consideration of recommendations by the Registrar for appointment or reward of talatis is, as the Registrar suggests in his paragraph 78, a matter in which the district officer may give valuable assistance. Mr. Joglekar has carried out his temporary duties as Registrar with skill and judgment, and Mr. Campbell himself has continued his work, of which the report shows he has a thorough and sympathetic grasp, with energy and initiative.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Fourth Day.

The first race on the programme for yesterday was for ships' boats timed to start at 3 p. m. for Lord Lamington's Challenge Cup, this race being open to ships of the Royal Navy. The holder of the Cup was not present, being on duty away from the port.

There were 10 starters, three of whom did not finish. The start was a contrast to what we have been accustomed as they all crossed fairly well together instead of the usually straggling crawl over the line. The method the majority of the boats adopted was an extremely novel, but in most cases profitable one. Seven of the starters were seen flying up to the line soon after the warning gun had fired, and spectators anticipated recalls, but cunning "Jack Tars" were not to be caught napping, for as soon as they were close on the line canvas was levied away and the boats lay drifting until about half a minute before gunfire when up went their "clouts" and away they went over the line and there was a very small margin between the first and last crossing. The smaller Gig allowing for the ebb tide close-hauled and stood up harbour while the remainder steered straight for the mark and consequently had a strong ebb tide to stem by the time they reached North Karanja Buoy. The 32 foot Pinnace H. M. S. Fox secured the gun the same ship's 28 foot Cutter and 30 feet Gig being respectively second and third but lost on time allowance to H. M. S. Odens 27 foot whaler.

The next race was for yachts built to the old 30 footer rating belonging to members of the R. B. Y. C. under I. Y. R. V. rules.

For this race there were only two starters, Sapphire and Turquoise. Turquoise had a slight lead over the line, but Sapphire soon drew ahead of her and won an easy race by a margin of 14 minutes 28 seconds. Turquoise had no chance throughout and did not improve it by an error of judgment in "going about" immediately after rounding N. Karanja Buoy on the first round instead of following Sapphire's example standing up harbour, with the result that she had to make a tack at Middle Ground which she could not weather.

In the Class Race for Pixie Class yachts there were three entries the only surviving yachts eligible i. e. Erin, Trixie and Lylie, Lylie followed up her success of Tuesday by again winning by 4 minutes 2 seconds—She appears to be "bucking up" for the Regatta events.

In the next race for Temtit and Handicap Race there were nine entries, but Valkyrie was a non-starter. There was very little to choose between them in crossing the line, but at Tucker Beacon Clutha led followed by Maud and Mavourneen in a bunch. Rounding this mark some of the tail end apparently got into difficulty and one is said to have fouled the Beacon, but continued in the race and was remotely placed. On the beat to P. and O. B. Buoy they all stood up harbour, Clutha and Mavourneen rather over-doing it, while Coralie nicely judging wind and tide went about, just at the right time and took first place. On the run to N. Karanja Buoy with spinnakers to port and the beat back to Committee Vessel the order was the same, but Clutha again took the lead only rounding by 1 minute from Maud, and Coralie and 3 minutes from Mavourneen. On the reach to Tucker Beacon the latter picked up considerably as also on the beat back. Clutha takes first and class prize, Mavourneen second and handicap prize, Coralie third, while Lapwing saves entrance fee.

Results are given below:—

R. B. Y. C. 30 FOOTER RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire.....	0 19 8.	H.H. Hopkins & Maj. Minter	R.E. 5 41 54	2 26 35
Turquoise.....	Scr	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston...	5 56 3	2 41 3

Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P—N Karanja P—Committee Vessel S—S Karanja P—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance 15·75 miles.

Wind N W by W. Strength fresh.

1st prize won by Sapphire.

2nd prize won by Turquoise.

PIXIE CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Correct ed Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt ...	6 14 49	2 54 49
Erin.....	Scr	Col. H. Mend	6 15 4	2 55 4
Lylie	Scr	R.G. Monteath	6 10 47	2 50 47

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon P—P&O Buoy P—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel S—Mark Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance 12·38 miles.

Wind N W by W. Strength fresh.

1st prize won by Lylie.

TOMTIT CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	2	1 B. Thomas	6 8 34	2 41 33
Maud	Scr	Officers R.E. ...	6 8 28	2 43 28
Mavourneen.	5	2

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," March 10.)

In modification of Government Notification No. 1397, dated the 28th February 1898, so far as it relates to the Varsoda Taluka, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the powers of aSub-Divisional Magitrate on the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, within the limits of the Varsoda taluka.

During the absence on privilege leave for six weeks from the 7th March 1910 of Mr. Temurss Navroji Sanjana, Acting Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Secretary to the Rule Committee, or until further orders :—Mr Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, on special duty in the High Court, to act as Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Secretary to the Rule Committee.

Mr Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, LL, B, is appointed to act as Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, vice the Hon'ble Mr Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, LL. B, with effect from the 8th March and pending further orders.

Mr Keshav Janardan Agashe, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave for two months and a half from the date of relief.

Mr Bapu Hari Godbole to act as District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr Keshav Janardan Agashe proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr Gopaji Gulabbhai Desai, District Deputy Collector, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months from the 14th March.

Mr Mohanrai Dalatrai, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, was granted privilege leave on full pay for fifteen days from 14th to 28th February both days inclusive.

Mr Prataprai Chhotamlal Desai, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha, was granted privilege leave on full pay for twenty days from 13th February to 3rd March both days inclusive.

Mr Vishnu Appaji Dharwadkar, acting Head Karkun and Magistrate, Third Class, Parasgad Taluka, is invested with additional powers under Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr J S Collet, ICS Magistrate, First Class Sholapur District, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of the sub-division comprising the talukas of Sholapur excluding the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Karmala.

Mr Govind Madhav Kulkarni, residing at Sakur, is appointed, with effect from the 15th March to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Sangamner Taluka in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr. Sakharam Madhavrao Kulkarni, resigned.

Mr. Dado Girmaji Deshpande, residing at Bommannalli, is appointed, with effect from the 15th March to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Hangal Taluka in the Dharwar District vice Mr. Govindrao V Desai.

The appointment of Mr. Shrinivas Hanmantrav Deshpande as a Village Mussif for the town of Indapur in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Manekial Lallubhai Nanavati, B.A., LL.B, to practise as a Pleader in the Broach District.

Mr. Purushottam Sitaram Chiplunkar, M. A., LL. B., to practise as a Pleader in the Sholapur District.

Mr. Dattatraya Vinayak Deshmukh, LL. B., to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr. Janardan Ramkrishna Sathe LL. B., to practise as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Chunilal Kevalchand Itchhaporia B. A., LL. B., to practise as a Pleader in the Surat District.

Mr. Gopal Vishnu Khandekar, B. A., LL. B., to practise as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. Hargovind Manishankar Trivedi, B. A., LL. B., to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Laxman Narhar Joshi, Deputy Accountant on Rs. 80, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Ahmednagar, during the absence on privilege leave for one month from 12th March, of Mr. K. R. Chawak, or until further orders.

Mr. Narharilal Trimbaklal Desbhakts, B.A., LL.B. to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr J. Murray to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi during the absence from Karachi of Mr. W. U. Nicholas.

Mr, Chunilal Umodbhai, Aval Karkun Kapadvanj, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Mandvi during Mr. Durgeshwar Natwarji Trivedi's deputation to act as District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr Prabhakar Ballal Limaye, Head Accountant, Bijapur, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with twenty-one months' furlough so as to bring the total leave to two years from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Ramchandra Anant Naik, Head Accountant, Belgaum, is transferred to Bijapur.

Mr Balkrishna Sadashiva Deodhar, Mahalkari, Gubagar, in the Ratnagiri District, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Alibag, during the absence of Mr Prabhakar Ballal Limaye on combined leave for two years or until further orders.

Mr Moro Dinkar Vaidya, Mamlatdar, is transferred from Badami in the Bijapur District to Honavar in the Kanara District.

Mr Sakaram Waman Deshpande, Head Clerk to the Collector of Kanara, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Badami in the Bijapur District, during the absence on combined leave of Mr Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre, or until further orders.

Mr Baburao Yeshwant Nerurkar on return from leave in April next to be Resident Magistrate, Darwar and Hubli, vice Mr Ramchandra Subrao Baindurkar.

Mr Gyasuddin Ahmedmia Kadri is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Anand in the Kaira District vice Mr Morarji Mehta resigned.

Mr Naraabhai Lallubhai Desai is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Local Board of Surat vice Mr Durgeshvar Natvarji Trivedi, resigned.

Mr Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Jalalpor and Bardoli in the Surat District vice Mr Durgeshvar Natvarji Trivedi, resigned.

Mr Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Mandvi in the Surat District vice Mr Purshottam Jogibhai Bhatt, resigned.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 16·02 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

The principal feature of the final rice-crop estimate is the sudden reduction of the Pegu District estimate of cultivated area by nearly 100,000 acres. The acre percentage of outturn in the Hanthawaddy, Thaton, and Amherst Districts have also been reduced on information of light outturns obtained in threshing out the crop. The provincial estimate of the crop now stands at 91 per cent. of the normal outturn per acre against 93 per cent. reported last month. The total area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts is now reported to be 7,475,258 acres, a decrease of 93,821 acres when compared with last year's actuals. The estimate of the surplus available for export is now 2,450,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 41 1-6 million cwts. of cleaned rice.

Home Baking by the "Paisley Flour" method

is so simple that it can be successfully acquired with very little practice. And everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is so light and well raised that it can be eaten new without fear of indigestion. The method is to mix dry one part "Paisley Flour" with six to eight parts ordinary flour. Then proceed as usual, and you are sure of well-raised bakings.

"Paisley Flour" is sold in tins containing many useful recipes, and made by Brown & Polson.

BY THE WAY.

THE FINAL PRODUCT OF RADIUM.

Sir William Ramsay's description at the Author's Club of "Radium D," one of the mysterious products of radium as "rather dull-looking, like lead," is a reminder that Professor Rutherford, a foremost authority on radio-activity, has suggested that radium is not an element, but a compound of helium and lead, and that the final product of this immensely costly substance may probably prove to be merely lead. This is on the assumption that the five particles known to be expelled from radium during its successive transformations are helium atoms. The atomic weight of lead is 206·5, and that of radium 225. The difference in weight practically represents five helium atoms. Professor Rutherford also hints that helium possibly enters into the composition of many so-called chemical elements, the helium atom being one of the secondary units with which the heavier atoms are built up.

OBJECT LESSONS FROM GREECE.

A London Conservative weekly commends to its Radical friends a short study of a Constitution without an Upper Chamber as it is to be seen at Athens. They will note, first that the whole Constitution has broken down, that a Military League has been in power for the last eighteen months, which at one time had succeeded in deposing three Governments in five months, and that now the extreme step has been found necessary of convoking a National Assembly. Secondly, they will learn from some unbiassed critics of "the incompetence and insincerity" of these autocratic Greek politicians, "who are adepts in the pettier arts of political intrigue." One may not unjustly attribute this to the lack of the steadying influence of an Upper Chamber. Lastly, they may discover that King George has to bear the whole brunt of the odium aroused by the failure of the Constitution as it stands. If the politicians whose character has been so cruelly summed up pass a measure adapted to promote rather the interests of their own particular clientele than those of the country at large, complaints are directed not so much against the authors of the offending measure as against the King. "Why did he not withhold his signature?" In such an invidious position is he put by this fatal gap in the Constitution.

THE ROB ROY OF MOROCCO.

Raisuli, the notorious brigand, whose death is reported has been called the Rob Roy of Morocco. His full name was Muley Ahmed ben Mohammed er-Raisuli, and he was a shereef or direct descendant of the prophet through Muley Idris, founder of the Mohammedan empire of Morocco and first Sultan of the Idrisite Dynasty. A bandit by nature, his education at Tetuan could not tame his roving spirit, and he soon adopted cattle-stealing and brigandage as a career. He collected beneath his banner a notable band of raiders, whose doings struck terror into the districts they visited. A price was set upon his head, and, betrayed by a friend, he was captured and sent to the dungeons of Mogador, where he spent four or five years.

HIS CAPTURE OF EUROPEANS.

Once Raisuli managed to escape, but was recaptured and again loaded with chains. Two years later the intercession of Mahomed el Torres secured his release. His faithless friend had become Governor of Zaugier and taken possession of all his property. Failing to secure restitution by entreaties or threats, Raisuli again became a freebooter and established himself at Zinat. Here in June 1903 he was being attacked by the Shereefian troops, when some of his followers took prisoner Mr. Harris, the correspondent of a London Newspaper, who was eventually exchanged for 15 of Raisuli's tribesmen who had fallen into the Sultan's hands. His next exploit was to capture in the following year Mr. Ian Perdicaris, a wealthy American in Tangier, and his son-in-law, Mr. Varley. Kaid Maclean, too it will be remembered, was also his prisoner. Too much importance should not be attached to the news of Raisuli's death. He has been reported dead on several occasions.

THE "VARIATION OF LATITUDE."

Dr. Kustner, who has just been awarded the coveted gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, mainly for his discovery of the "variation of latitude," was led to suspect that phenomenon while measuring the apparent displacement of certain stars due to the finite ratio between the speed of the earth in its orbit and the velocity of light. That was twenty-two years ago, and most scientists were inclined to be credulous when Dr. Kustners declared that within a year the latitude of Berlin had changed. A chain of observatories round the globe were then assigned the task of carefully ascertaining their latitude, with the result that the periodical variation was established, an increase of latitude at one place always being accompanied by a decrease on the opposite side of the earth. The cause is now known to be a movement of the earth's Poles, hitherto believed to be immoveable, round a circle of some 30ft. radius, in a period slightly longer than a year.

A NOTABLE ORDINAND.

A notable recruit for the ministry of the Anglican Church will be the well-known barrister, Mr. E. W. Burnie, who is preparing for ordination in the diocese of London Mr. Burnie, who was called to the Bar so far back as 1873, has chiefly practised at the Central Criminal Court and Middlesex Sessions, but he has also been briefed by the High Church Party in many important cases, including the trial of "Hearsay" at Lambeth. In addition he has been a very prolific writer, mainly on legal or ecclesiastical topics, and his "memoir of Gilchrist, Thomas" who revolutionised the manufacture of steel was warmly praised by Mr Gladstone. There are of course numerous barristers in Holy Orders among them being the Bishop of Southampton, but not, though frequently asserted, the Archbishop of York.

DECREASED CONSUMPTION OF WHISKY.

Official figures now available show that the amount of whisky consumed within the United Kingdom last year amounted to 25,459,566 proof gallons, a decrease of 5,953,831 gallons on the previous year, and of 7,214,825 gallons as compared with 1907. These figures, though altogether gratifying to the Temperance advocate, will, the "Dundee Advertiser" points out, confirm the Trade in its belief in the iniquity of the present Government. For, in their opinion, the decreased consumption is solely and entirely due to that extra 3s. 9d. per gallon. That that is a mistake is apparent from the fact that the consumption was on the downgrade before the duty was instituted.

SMOKING AND EYESIGHT.

In his report to the directors of the Royal Victoria Eye Infirmary, Paisley, Dr. N. Gordon Cluckie calls attention to the abuse of the eyes by their excessive use in reading in bed. Referring to 152 cases of toxic amblyopia due to excessive use of tobacco, he points out that these working men were so saturated with nicotine that the visual nerve centres of the brain were affected and defective vision caused to the extent of preventing them from earning their daily bread. It is the absorption of the nicotine and its poisonous effects that are to be guarded against. If the nerve of vision is not decayed and the patient becomes a total tobacco abstainer vision may be restored to its normal condition in a few months. In Dr. Cluckie's opinion there is as great need for total abstinence societies for tobacco as for liquor.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who is visiting England, went to sea at an early age, and before he was twenty had been twice round the world. The Emperor Frederick was devoted to him, and at the time of the Prince's marriage to Princes Irene of Hesse he handed his son a slip of paper on which he had written (for he could no longer speak), "You at least have never given me a moment's sorrow, and will make as good a husband as you have a loving son." And when soon after this the Emperor died, it was found that he had left the major part of his fortune either to Prince Henry directly or to the Empress Frederick in trust for him.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SMART FROCKS AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

Although there are only a few smart frocks in the new play, "Tantalising Tommy," produced at the Playhouse by Mr. Cyril Maude, they certainly make up in quality for what they may happen to lack in quantity, since they represent unquestionably the fashions of the immediate future. They are worn by Miss Marie Lohr, who plays the title role, and who, in the character of a millionaire's daughter, is naturally entitled to make her appearance in gowns and hats of the most chic and elegant description. In the third act, Miss Marie Lohr appears in a frock, which is very clearly seen through a transparent mantle of pale grey tulle, which is made in soft satin, chosen in a lovely shade of vieux-rose. The effect of the comparatively brilliant rose-colour seen through a cloudy mist of grey is most fascinating, and there is a charm about the whole costume which is quite irresistible. Vieux-rose chiffon to match the satin veils, the bodice, and the upper part of the skirt, while at the waist there is a shaped belt of silk embroidery worked in many harmonising shades of vieux-rose. Wide bretelles of the same embroidery pass over the shoulders and down the back, while the bodice is completed by an empiecement of fine lace, and a turn-down lace collar. Handsome embroideries worked in vieux-rose silks on satin cover the lower half of the skirt, which is made in the short walking length now so fashionable, and finished on one side with four large rosettes of satin, made in the shape of water-lily blossoms. With this charming frock a Napoleon hat in grey straw is worn, trimmed in a most original fashion with grey tulle and pink roses. This gown, mantle, and hat were specially designed and made by Paquin, Ltd., of 32, Dover street, Mayfair, who also supplied the other frocks and the smart motor-coat and hat worn by Miss Marie Lohr in the same play. In the first act she makes her appearance in a frock of pale pink chiffon, with woven silk spots, and this gown she wears also in the second act. The skirt is bordered at the hem with soft pink satin, above which there comes a trimming of guipure dyed to match the satin and the chiffon, and arranged in a series of points. The spotted chiffon is slightly gathered at the waist, in order to give a certain amount of fullness to the skirt. Very becoming also is the arrangement of the bodice, which is encrusted with pink guipure and trimmed with small pink satin revers.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

How far the coming mode will be affected by the arrival in London of the Chantecler hats and toques time alone can prove, but just for the moment they are creating a great sensation, and there seems but little doubt that even although they may not be adapted exactly in their present form, we shall nevertheless see a good deal during the coming season of the plumage of the golden hen-pheasant and the proudly-waving plumes of the farmyard king. The very striking and original Chantecler hats which are being shown at the Maison Lewis, in Regent-street, are in many instances exceedingly becoming in spite of their avowed eccentricity of outline, and there is one particular shape in fine black straw which seems likely to be very popular. The brim is turned up sharply in front and caught against the crown with a mass of white plumage out of the centre of which there comes a head and beak adorned with a crimson cock's-comb. Other toques there are made entirely of bronze-green and black-sooque feathers, and others yet again composed of golden pheasant plumage, which intentionally, and almost literally, reproduce the head-dresses worn by M. Guitry and Mme. Simone in M. Rostand's play. For those who prefer headgear of a less extravagant description there are many charming new hats, upon which coque feathers will play a prominent part. These include several varieties of the new Napoleon shapes, which are no longer three-cornered, but which turn up sharply from the face, back and front. One of these hats, made in golden-brown fancy crinoline, has the widely-curving brim lined with dark-brown velvet, while in the centre of the front there is a mount of golden pheasant plumage which forms an exceedingly effective aigrette.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th March.

212—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

213—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days :—

Saturday morning 12th
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
Saturday afternoon 13th
Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 1-50 and 3-20 p.m.
Sunday the 13th
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 and 6-20 a.m. for members firing 1st period and 8-5 a.m. for 2nd period.

Monday the 14th
Tuesday the 15th
Wednesday the 16th
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

214—Parade—Monday 14th inst.—"C." Coy. Parade at the back of Town Hall at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

215—Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle practice every Tuesday at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on the Maidan.

216—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volrs. Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match I 200 yards 16th March
Match II 300 yards 17th March
Match III 500 yards 18th March
Match IV 600 yards 19th March
Match V 700 yards 20th March
Match VI 800 yards 21st March
Match VIII Honorary Members 200 yards 22nd March
Match VII Honorary Members 500 yards 22nd March
Open to those who have attended 20 drills and not 15 as heretofore.
Leslie Challenge Cup 28th March
Time and place of parade will be notified
Bayley Coy Challange Shield 23rd March
Tennant Memorial Challenge Cup 24th March
The Highland Challenge Cup 24th March
Blaney Challenge Cup 26th March
Cadet Marching Competition 29th March
The Ghat Kopar Ranges commencing 2-48 p.m
Match IX 200 yards 14th March
Match X 200 yards 15th March

Programme can be obtained at Head Quarters. Entries will close at 6 p.m on 14th and not the 12th as stated in the programme

A. E. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th March.

The Proficiency Examination will be held on the 25th inst. as follows:—

Part II (Gunnery) at Mahalxmi Battery at 8 a.m.
Part I (Infantry) on the Native Infantry Parade Ground, Marine Lines, immediately on return from Mahalxmi of the Part II Candidates.

The Corps Annual Rifle Association Meeting will commence on Sunday the 13th inst. at 8 A.M. at the British Infantry Range at Colaba, Matches, 1, 2 and 3 will be competed for.

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Adjt., B. V. A.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"Life is a birthday present! What are you doing with this glorious gift?" cries the volatile Harry Killick, the painter, to his friend, the staid Jim Gottenham, of the Colonial Office, in the play "Tantalising Tommy," presented at The Playhouse. It is an exhilarating cry, writes a London correspondent, in an exhilarating play. M. Paul Gavault and Mr. Michael Morton call the work a comedy, but it is really a farce-full of extravagant situations and peopled with preposterous persons but—except for a few minutes in the fourth act—always amusing, often witty and with a grace and charm about it partly due to the players but also partly to the authors. To tell the story briefly: Jim has a pretty country cottage; Harry visits him there and has painted the doors with divers versions of the Eternal Feminine; and the two men are waited upon by a comely country maid Bertha by name. Suddenly there enters upon their peace at the dead of the night, Miss Tommy Pepper, the pretty, spoilt, and irresponsible daughter of the immeasurably wealthy Mr. T. H. Pepper (of Pepper's Tea). Her motor-car has broken down, there is no hotel or railway station near; and she decides to spend the night there! Jim is furious—he is engaged to the unattractive daughter of his chief at Whitehall; but Harry is delighted, and visions of a wealthy bride, a stately avenue, and a Norman castle float before his mind's eye. Tommy, however, has never been thwarted before, never snubbed; all men have crawled on their knees before her, from her father down to the foolish young Lord Enderby, to whom she is practically engaged. Jim's rudeness fascinates her. So much so that, before long, Harry, seeing that his own chances are worth nothing, decides to do all he can to bring Tommy and his friend together; and, after a most diverting series of ups and downs, he succeeds, and the curtain falls on the immediate prospect of Mr. Cottenham becoming Mr. Pepper's son-in-law, and living happy ever after with Tantalising Tommy.

AN OLD STORY WELL TOLD.

It is not much of a story; and it would be easy enough to prove it not a very original one. But an old story, well told, is apt to be a great deal more entertaining than a new one ill-told; and during the whole of the first three acts of "Tantalising Tommy," and in most of the fourth, the audience was in continual enjoyment. Harry is a delightful person, with his sublime selfishness, his cheery prattle, and his ingenuous plottings; and Jim, with his prim starchiness, and his suggestion of a layfigure wrapped in bandages of red tape (the simile is Miss Tommy's, not ours) is almost as amusing. So, too, is Tommy; with her prettiness, and her audacity, and, here and there, her moods of seriousness which for the moment, make us forget that we are watching a farce, and drag us away into Comedy and real life. Mr. Pepper, too, is a most agreeable acquaintance, particularly when he gives what he calls a severe scolding to his daughter, and says: "Really, my dear child, it would be rather wrong of you to get into the habit of not coming home at night!" So also is Bertha, notably when she falls in love with Tommy's chauffeur, and has adventures. And the third act takes place in a room in the Colonial Office, with one of the clerks busy writing lyrics for a musical comedy, and the other our solemn Jim (who, by the way, becomes frightfully puzzled when he tries to remember where Persia is), and Tommy, the irrepressible and ubiquitous, disturbing him outrageously, and telling so great a personage as the Assistant Colonial Secretary himself, through the telephone, that he is an "old bore." Only for a few minutes in the last act, when the heroine, fearing that her love is not returned, threatens to become a Nun, and behaves and talks accordingly, did we find the play dull; but that episode soon passed and, laughter was restored, changing into prolonged applause and "calls" for everybody after the curtain had fallen. Mr. Kenneth Douglas has a first-rate part as the young painter, and plays it with a neatness and finish which it would be hard to beat. This actor has made rapid strides lately, but this is the best thing he has done in the light vein. Most amusing also, is Mr. Cyril Maude in all the phases of the pragmatical Jim; while Miss Marie Lohr's personal charm and finished art enable her to make a captivating as well as a tantalising Tommy.

A NEW LEADING MAN.

When "Aladdin" has finished its course at the Lyceum, and the new drama, "The Fighting Chance," is presented, the chief part will be found in the hands of Mr. Robert Minster, an actor who has done first-rate work in the provinces, and has lately been very successful in Mr. Aynesworth's part in "Mrs. Dot" in the company headed by Miss Decima Moore. Mr. Minster will be found to have a manly and attractive personality, and to be the master of a sound technique. He should become quite as popular as Mr. Matheson Lang became on these boards, and as Mr. Frederick Ross—another actor who learned his work chiefly in the provinces and has now become a London necessity.

MR. FROHMAN'S REPERTORY THEATRE.

The programme of Mr. Frohman's Repertory Theatre is simply breath-bereaving; and it is not at all surprising to hear that the rehearsals are keeping everybody, from the "producers" down to the call-boys, extraordinarily busy. The production of new plays by Mr. John Galsworthy and Mr. Bernard Shaw within three days, and of another by Mr. Granville Barker within about a week, is a sufficiently busy beginning; and, judging from the preliminary announcements the weeks to follow will be no less brisk. Most of the promised revivals will be exceedingly welcome, but a good many people are regretting that "The Benefit of the Doubt" is not included among the Pinero plays, and also "The Magistrate." The former was one of the finest of his more serious comedies, the latter very nearly a masterpiece in modern farce.

"THE STRONG PEOPLE."

One cannot say how far it is justified, but there is a feeling in the air that Mr. Lewis Waller was in too great a hurry to take off "The Strong People," and that if he had shown a little more faith in it he would not have gone unrewarded. One can, of course, only speak of one's own experience for what it is worth, but of my friends who have seen it all are enthusiastic over both the play and the acting, and several have said they would like to have seen it a second time. It may be remembered that Sir Arthur Pinero's play, "The Amazons"—one of the pieces in the Frohman repertory scheme, by the way—was by no means received with unanimous applause by the critics, and that for the first week or two of its run at the Court Theatre it did not do sensational business. Then its wit and fancy began to "catch on," as they say; audiences gradually became bigger; and, in the end, it ran for nine months.

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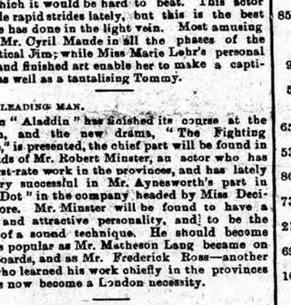

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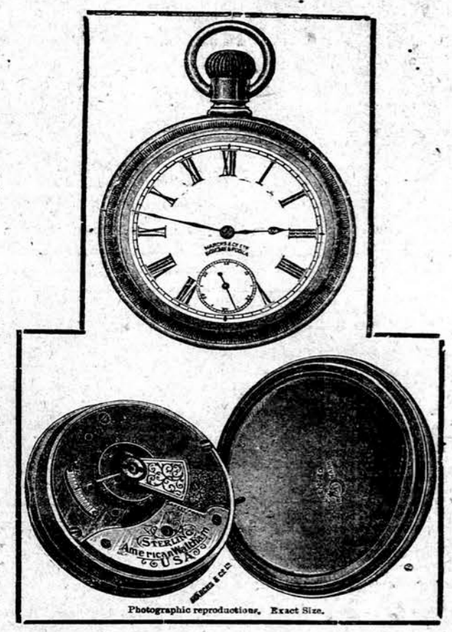

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HIGH COURT.—MARCH 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

418-09 F P Pavri, Meeyabhoy Mussabhoy vs Fakirji Nanabhoy, Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1053-09 S B Mehta Tyebbhai Musaji vs Abdoolbhai Faizoolabhoy Bicknell M and R. Parb heard.

856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayan and others vs Parbhudayal Soudagurmall Bhimariwalla Malvi H M and R and S J Juddah.

90-10 Payne and Co S R Bomanji vs Motilal J Patel Ardashir H D and Co.

55-07 Bhaishanker K and G Girdharlal Chotalal the firm vs J Chaturdas Mansookhlal J and H.

657-08 In person Jamnabai widow vs Dhondubai widow S A Tyabji.

538-08 Mirza M and M Lalji Surunsey vs Naran G Mistry Malvi H M and R.

860-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sayed Abdul H H Azari N B Vakil.

735-07 T A Ghandy Iswardas Mody a farm vs Valabhdas Varjlal a firm Hiralal and Co.

213-08 Smitham B and Co Somstra widow vs Ramji N Nakeria Jamshedji R and D.

690-07 In person Sakalchand Amerchand a firm vs Balabhoy Nagindas and others.

1058-09 Khanderao L and M, Keshavrao Moreshwar and another vs Meghji Umersay and others, Madhowji K and C.

1081-09 Crawford B and Co, Standard Oil Co Lt of New York a corporation vs Babaji Anant Tendulkar and others, In person and Nanu H and Co.

1105-09 Jehangir G and B, Bai Jivabai widow vs Shamoorebai widow and others, Shamrao M and H.

1110-09 The A Ghandy, Abdul Razoe Haji Mahomed vs Huri Tatiaji, Unwalla and Co.

1062-09 Crawford B and Co, The New Mofussil Co Ltd vs S B Katrack and others Mulji & K.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co, S B, Bharucha vs Shridham and Co, a firm, Malvi H M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

After the Chamber Matter is Over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1093-09 Mirza M and M William Alfred Stephens vs Kate Stepheas and another Payne and Co.

890-08 Tayabji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Ranas hri Bhawan singji Madhowsingji vs Charles Harding.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessa and others Jehanjir M and S.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonamchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji B K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla & M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Goculdas and another vs Shri Buldeo Mills Lt Co and another.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co Malla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rock Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji B K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.

210-06 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Megbji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.

996-06 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagardas Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.

371-09 Payne and Co, Manilal Nagindas vs Saraupchand Lakmichand, Jamsetji R and D and Daphtary F and D.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 8th March was 796, giving a death-rate of 42·33 per annum per thousand as against 44·61 the corresponding period of last year, and 67·00 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 62 died from fevers; 121, plague; 53, small-pox; 2, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 37, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 194 affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 22, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 14, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 27; Lingast, 3; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 400; Hindu low caste, 80; Mussalman, 171; Parsee, 25; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 44; Eurasian, 4; European, 9. The total number of births was 347 as against 360 the corresponding period of last year, and 358 the average over the past five years.

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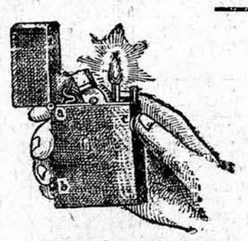

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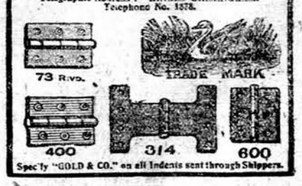

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fresnchurch Street, London E. C.